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KANIA, JARUZELSKI MEET BLOC EXERCISE COMMANDERS

LD181904 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar, TASS--In connection with the joint staff exercise "Soyuz-81" taking place on the territory of Poland, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania and the Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski received here the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

During the meeting that passed in a comradely and heartfelt atmosphere it was stressed that the Polish Army together with the Soviet Army and the armed forces of the other states of the socialist community is reliably protecting peace and socialism.

Polish and Soviet military commanders were present at the meeting.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES PARLIAMENTARY GROUP OFFICIALS

LD181652 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--In the Kremlin today the first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasiliy Kuznetsov received the leaders and representatives of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the KDPR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia who took part in the consultative meeting in Moscow.

In the course of the friendly conversation special attention was given to the new foreign policy initiatives set forth in the report of the CPSU Central Committee that was delivered to the 26th CPSU Congress by Leonid Brezhnev. These constructive proposals are getting the broad support of the progressive international public and exerting a positive influence on the development of the situation in the world. They are creating favorable possibilities for stepping up activities for the good of peace and detente along all lines, including the parliamentary one.

It was stressed that in the present complex international situation special importance is being acquired by joint efforts of the parliamentarians of socialist countries, in particular within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union, directed at the strengthening of peace, at averting the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

CUBA DEPOSITS CEMA CHARTER RATIFICATION DOCUMENT

LD171545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 81 Morning Editon p 4

[TASS report: "Deposited"]

[Text] On 11 March Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, deposited with the USSR Government the Republic of Cuba's instrument of ratification of the 28 June 1979 protocol on the alteration of the CEMA Charter.

Yu. Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, accepted the instrument of ratification on behalf of the USSR Government.

U.S. POSTURE AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE VIEWED

'Unceremonious Defiance'

LD182126 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A United States representative at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference has declared that the American administration will not abide by the earlier agreement to conclude a convention that will provide a basis for the international regulation of the world oceans' development. Here is comment by Igor Penchenko and this is what he writes:

The American administration's unceremonious defiance of the interests of 150 countries, participants in the conference, and its decline to abide by the earlier given commitment led this major international forum into a deadlock. But the White House is not confused. Just a few days before the opening of the conference it warned that it intends to reconsider its attitude to the convention's wording despite the fact that it had been agreed upon and approved by the American side.

What is it that the United States does not like in the draft convention? The American corporations are displeased most of all by the provision that call for putting the extraction of natural resources from the ocean bed in international waters under international control. On this matter the United States doesn't want to assume any commitment at all. It prefers to act by a traditional imperialist principle of the strongest taking the bigger share. Naturally the developing countries are weak industrially to compete against the American shark.

The draft convention is in the interests of a large number of states. The approval of this document would undoubtedly contribute to international cooperation, trust and peace. In the meantime Washington egotistically seeks to gain one-sided advantages. Arbitrarily and quite illegally the United States wants for itself privileges to exploit the natural wealth of the world oceans. Such one-sided actions are nothing but a disrespect of the conference and the whole of the international community.

The situation has emerged when one country, under the pretext of a new government in office, puts an international forum, universal by nature, under the threat of disruption, and it's now hard to imagine what chaos would set in in international life, if the other countries would act the same way.

[Word indistinct] Washington has behaved so on more than one occasion when it has rejected bilateral and multilateral agreements, if they do not meet the selfish, hegemonists interests of the United States military and industrial monopolies. It was once said in Wall Street that what is good for the General Motors is good for the United States. And today it looks as if the United States administration wants to make the international community accept a new saying: What is good for the United States is good for the whole world. But isn't that too much?

Disrespect for United Nations

LD181850 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

More than 150 states, members of the United Nations Organisation, have been working on a draft convention on the Law of the Sea for seven years. Not long ago, prior to the opening of the U.N. international conference in New York to complete that important work, Washington suddenly made a volte-face and refused to back the already agreed draft, placing in jeopardy the work of the major international forum.

What is the reason? Well, a number of influential American corporations expressed "displeasure" over provisions of the draft which place under international control the production of minerals on the seabed in international waters....

This is only one of the numerous examples which show the United States' offhand, disrespectful attitude to the United Nations and Washington's attempt to apply in that organisation the methods of pressure, diktat and blackmail which are widely used by certain U.S. circles on the international arena.

Washington, as is known, stubbornly refused to back many important decisions by the United Nations on problems of curbing the arms race, for which the majority of member-states voted. They in Washington continue to attack the United Nations in connection with its principled stand on the Middle East, and stubbornly reject many resolutions, approved by the majority of countries, on such topical problems as struggle against racial discimination and apartheid, eradication of the vestiges of colonialism, and establishment of a new international economic order. And what can one say about the attempts by the United States, which uses apparently false pretexts and acting contrary to the decisions of the session of the U.N. General Assembly, to thwart a conference designed to work out an agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, scheduled to be held in Colombo this year? What can one say about the fact that the U.S. authorities, totally ignoring the appropriate resolutions and calls of the United Nations, continue to connive with the criminals and terrorists who do not stop hostile actions as regards New York-based foreign missions?

In other words, Washington's line in respect to the United Nations is boiled down to the following: If decisions by that organisation, even if they are approved by the majority of countries, do not correspond to Washington's plans, it means that it is not Washington but the United Nations which gets out of step, and, in order to "put the matters in order" at the United Nations, the Reagan administration is already going to examine the question of cutting the U.S. contribution to the U.N. budget. Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the recently-appointed U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, launched a barrage of crude and tactless attacks on the community of nations at a gathering of the Zionist 'B'nai B'rith Centre, accusing the United Nations of nothing else but "dishonesty" and "hypocrisy". At the same time, it is becoming known that a certain centre on U.S. reforms is being set up in the United States, whose organisers openly back such, so to say, "reforms", which would correspond to the U.S. geopolitical interests...

Well, some people in the United States are obviously nostalgic for the times when the United Nations was regarded in Washington as kind of branch of the State Department. But the times when the U.S. ruling circles could truly operate in the United Nations are gone forever. At present, and it is high time that American foreign policy makers understood this. All attempts to use the language of drill sergeant who scolds an "undisciplined" soldier, with a representative international organisation which unites more than 150 countries look out of place and bombastic, attesting to the fact that Washington is seriously affected by the germs of hegemony and imperial ambitions.

WASHINGTON 'THREATENS' BOYCOTT OF UNCTAD SESSION

LD181852 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--TASS economic observer Yuriy Berezhnoy writes:

Herald Helman, U.S. permanent representative at the UN branch in Geneva, said that the United States intends to boycott the next session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) if it is held in Havana. In this way Washington demonstrated once more its well known passion for all kind of political and economic boycotts, a passion which has become especially pronounced lately.

Suffice it to recall, without mentioning earlier examples, that two weeks ago the U.S. administration blocked the final stage of very important work, also within the UN framework, on the international convention of the Law of the Sea. The White House then unceremoniously refused to accept the draft convention which was agreed upon earlier. Now, speaking through its official representative, it threatens to destablise the activities of the international organization which has a membership of 155 states.

This shows Washington's disregard for the world community. This time it clothed the imposition of its views on this international organization in the form of an ultimatum. The UNCTAD, it says, should refuse to hold its next session in Havana or else the United States will boycott it. The USA and those who are led long by it do not want the UNCTAD session to be held in Havana.

These haughty demands will hardly bring any political or moral dividends to those who make them. Indeed, the aspirations of Washington's politicians are diametrically opposite to what is said in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, namely that all kind of barriers in the way of normal trade and other forms of international contacts should be reduced or gradually removed.

The groundlessness of such a policy which rests on the concept of "linkage", has been proved by experience. Any attempts by a country to dictate its will on others, to hamper cooperation aimed at solving peaceful and constructive problems, can bring only setbacks and failures to those who make such attempts. The United States will have to reckon with this political reality, whether it likes this or not.

ESCAP SESSION NOTES BENEFITS OF EASTERN BLOC TIES

LD171639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "A Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Mar--The 37th annual session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP] continues work here. The majority of the delegations from the region's countries are led by foreign, economic or finance ministers. Many international organizations are participating in the representative forum. Vitally important problems affecting the interests of peoples comprising over half of mankind are being discussed. One of the questions on the agenda is energy.

The delegates' speeches note a lowering in the economic development rate of a number of countries. Among the causes of the slump is the ill-thought-out policy of attracting foreign capital. Injections of foreign capital create a short-term boom followed inevitably by a reduction in business activity. Meanwhile, the developing countries' indebtedness grows and their dependence on the capitalist states increases. Furthermore, the vices of capitalist society are imported together with the investments.

The ESCAP Secretariat has, for the first time, attempted to generalize the experience of cooperation with the socialist countries. As practice shows, it stabilizes the economic situation in young states and helps them to overcome the difficulties caused by being confined to the capitalist market.

The solution of the problems of socioeconomic development is inseparable nowadays from the strengthening of international peace and security, stated Yu.I. Kuznetsov, USSR ambassador to Thailand and head of the Soviet delegation. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are waying a consistent struggle to curb the arms race and for disarmament, to strengthen peace and to deepen the relaxation of international tension.

The USSR has proposed new measures aimed at radically improving the international situation. Some of them relate directly to the ESCAP region, particularly the proposal on the application of confidence-building measures in the Far East and on settling the situation in the Persian Gulf and around Afghanistan.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION NOTES U.S. 'VIOLATIONS'

LD180931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Rejection of Lies and Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Geneva, 11 Mar--A number of countries' representatives on the UN Human Rights Commission have sharply criticized the flagrant and systematic violation of human rights in the United States and Britain and the latter's attempts to divert the commission's attention from these problems and to embroil the commission in a discussion of fictitious instances of "human rights violation" in the socialist countries.

Cuban representative Maria Flores rebuked these hypocritical "defenders" of human rights. With specific examples she showed the aggressive character of the policy of the United States, which is joining with Latin America's most reactionary and corrupt regimes and supporting them against their peoples. The examples of El Salvador and Guatemala speak eloquently of this, she said. The same only recently applied to Nicaragua.

The speech of Jorge (Alanis), (Nicaragua), who refuted U.S. propaganda's absurd assertions that the Salvadoran people's heroic struggle against the ruling clique and for freedom and democracy is allegedly being inspired and supported from outside, particularly from Nicaragua, was listened to with great attention. Of course, he said, the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua received a response in other Latin American countries. However, the Salvadoran people themselves rose up in struggle and themselves are courageously waging that struggle. The irresponsible and false U.S. accusations against Nicaragua are no surprise, the speaker continued. No sooner does an oppressed people rise up in struggle somewhere in the world than the United States clamors about "foreign intervention," "international terrorism" and so forth.

In their statement the delegates of the International Council on Questions of the Conclusion of Indian Treaties (to which representatives of 98 tribes belong) cited examples of coercion, discrimination and personal humiliation carried out by the U.S. authorities against Indians.

The UN Human Rights Commission cannot overlook the tyranny in South Africa, in the Arab territories occupied by Israel and in Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia and South Korea, USSR Representative V.A. Zorin said. The United States is behind those who are terrorizing an entire people in El Salvador. The reactionary clique in South Korea is being supported by tens of thousands of U.S. Marines. The events in Miami show graphically how "human rights" are exercised in the United States itself. The commission has full justification for expressing worry and indignation over these facts, he said.

Delegates from Syria, Bulgaria, the Belorussian SSR and a number of other international public organizations also addressed the meeting.

The Belorussian delegation submitted a draft resolution condemning the violation of human rights in the United States and demanding that this inadmissible practice cease.

TASS ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN DRA

LD181236 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 18 Mar 81

["TASS Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--A few days ago President of the United States Ronald Reagan publicly announced the intention to continue supplying U.S. arms to gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who are invading Afghanistan from the territories of Pakistan and Iran. It has been known for long that it is precisely the United States that jointly with other states organized the undeclared war against the government and people of Afghanistan. But it is for the first time that this dangerous course has been officially confirmed by the U.S. President. The United States is thus bringing its participation in the armed interference against Afghanistan to a new stage.

Such actions of the U.S. administration complicate still more the situation in south west Asia as a whole. These actions will lead to new difficulties on the road to political settlement in connection with Afghanistan. And peoples of all countries of the given area, including Pakistan, from whose territory the main military operations against the Afghan people are being staged, will inevitably lose from this. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has already assessed the pronouncements of President Reagan as provocative and hostile. It is impossible not to agree with this.

It is noted in the Soviet leading circles that the striving for tension that imbues the given statement of the U.S. President shows that the stake is being made on the continuation of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the present-day conditions such attempts, however, cannot bring the results which are sought by those who makes them. They can backfire.

But there is also another aspect to the matter. The United States, creating or stepping up tension in some or other area then takes advantage of this tension in the pursuit of new military bases, now in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, somewhere else tomorrow. And pointing to a tense situation which has been caused by its own deeds it builds up its armed forces and armaments many thousands of miles away from the U.S. territory. The tense situation is being used by the United States as a pretext for conducting the obstructionist line with regard to such major international undertakings as the convocation of a conference for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

As to the Soviet Union, the Soviet side has advanced of late, above all from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, new major peace initiatives that are addressed to the United States of America not the least of all. Our country is prepared for a serious constructive dialogue on topical problems of the present-day international situation, for the joint quest of their solution. This fully refers to the international aspects of the Afghan problem.

At the same time, it must be quite clear that as long as military interference, acts of aggression are being staged against the people and Government of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will contribute giving to this friendly neighboring country assistance in whatever limits it is necessary.

MATVEYEV SCORES 'SLANDER' OVER PAKISTANI HIJACKING

LD190230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The American State Department has raised a clamor over the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner. The liner first landed at Kabul airport and then flew to Damascus where a group of armed men who seized the plane on 2 March surrendered to the Syrian authorities on 15 March. Here is comment from Vikentiy Matveyev, a political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA. He comments on the latest State Department assertions on this:

Even during the dangerous situation in connection with the hijacking of the plane, he writes, the United States Department of State circulated a statement alleging that responsibility for the safety of the passengers rests fully with the Afghan authorities, and even with the Soviet Union.

Not without encouragement from Washington the Pakistani Government wrongly accused the Afghan authorities of putting up obstacles in the way of a settlement and of acting inhumanely. These fabrications were exposed from the outset. The Afghan authorities did their utmost to ensure the safety of the passengers of the hijacked plane, even though they made such efforts in complex and difficult conditions. They succeeded in getting the women, children and also sick persons released. Among those who were set free were two American women. As for American allegations that the Soviet Union was involved in the affair, this position of the State Department shows once again Washington's desire to use the incident for purposes having nothing to do with a quick settlement. And again, without any supporting facts the State Department alleges that the Soviet Union assisted the hijackers. In this statement the Soviet Union is referred to as an occupying power in Afghanistan.

Such slanders are being spread by those who publicly confirm their plans to expand crude interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country by increasing arms supplies to the counterrevolutionary bands operating against Afghanistan from Pakistan. It is clear that more lies about the Soviet Union were invented by Washington to aggravate the situation again right after the settlement of the incident, and to utterly distort the Soviet Union's position on hijackings and other acts of international terrorism.

The Soviet Union comes out strongly and consistently against such acts, which cannot be said of American officials who are still harboring Brzezinski's criminals, those who hijacked the Soviet passenger plane and killed a hostess.

KULIK COMMENTARY REVIEWS U.S. POLICY ON ANGOLA

LD181518 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Kulik writes: Shortly after President Reagan took office the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE predicted that Angola would become a touchstone of his African policy. And there were good reasons for such a forecast. After the United States organized jointly with South Africa and abortive aggression against People's Angola in 1975 the White House has been waging an "undeclared war" against that country. The USA is the only one of Western powers not to have yet recognized the People's Republic of Angola. Although the present administration came to power less than eight weeks ago the Luanda newspaper JOURNAL DE ANGOLA says, and with good reasons, that the Reagan administration has stepped up machinations against the Angolan revolution and American imperialism is now going back to a policy of open aggression and terror in order to repeat the inglorious venture of 1975."

Many observers recall in this connection the sinister role played by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA in the Angolan events of those years. As was admitted by former Colonel J. Stockwell who was in charge of subversive activities in Angola, CIA agents put on the scene Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA terrorist grouping. The CIA recommended J. Savimbi to Henry Kissinger and it was the former U.S. secretary of state who, as Stockwell says, was pushing American policy to carry out secretly CIA operations in Angola. The results of these operations are well-known: Washington, ignoring the possibility of a peaceful settlement in Angola and acting at one with South Africa, launched a direct aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and instructed UNITA to carry out acts of terror and sabotage against the MPLA-Workers' Party and to destroy physically its active members.

The former CIA chief in Angola admits that Washington's purpose was to provoke a civil war in Angola, to bleed its economy white and finally establish there a neocolonialist regime suitable to Washington.

But the MPLA-Workers' Party thwarted the imperialists' plans by relying on the support of the people and on internationalist assistance from friendly countries. But what conclusions were made from this by the White House? It was announced a few days ago that the new administration is planning to have congress approve a decision on American arms shipments to UNITA. J. Savimbi, this revived political corpse, was invited to Washington where, as the Johannesburg newspaper SUNDAY TIMES says, they are going to receive him at a very high level in order to discuss with him the question of supporting and enhancing UNITA's efficiency.

The African press also reports that the CIA has already prepared a secret map of Angola with sabotage targets marked on it and sent it out to its resident spies and UNITA terrorists. The Tanzanian "SUNDAY NEWS" says in this connection that any U.S. aid to Savimbi's gangs is tantamount to an attempt to overthrow the lawful government of Angola.

"The Reagan administration must be hard pressed indeed if it has to dig in garbage heaps and fish out venal puppets of the Savimbi type for staging new machinations against People's Angola." This is true of course. But it remains a fact that in its policy in Africa Washington obviously intends to rely still more heavily on conspiracies and provocations, and on terrorist groupings which act as helpers of the imperialists and colonialists.

REFUTATION ON ARMS SUPPLIES TO CHAD VIA EGYPT LATE

LD181604 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar, TASS--A spokesman of the U.S. Department of State has told a press conference that the administration had no evidence that arms from Egypt were reaching Chad. The representative of the American foreign policy establishment was rather late with his official refutation because a day earlier the Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali had just as officially confirmed that Egypt was giving military assistance to antigovernment forces in Chad. The Paris newspaper LE CONTINENT was even more outspoken, reporting that Egypt was supplying to Chad "light arms and ammunition."

The clumsy attempts by the American administration to dissociate itself from the unseemly subversive actions of one of its main henchmen in the Middle East--Egypt, are explained by the fact that the arms which Cairo hands over to antigovernment forces in Chad are of American make.

For an administration that has proclaimed "struggle against international terrorism" as its main task it is very difficult to admit that arms stamped "made in USA" are used for subversive, terrorist activities against the lawful government of Chad.

Facts show, however, that the United States, acting in this particular case through Egypt which has betrayed the interests of the Arab and African peoples, is intensifying its infiltration of the Middle East and Africa. To achieve these aims Washington intends to allocate two billion dollars for military and economic aid to Egypt in the 1982 fiscal year alone.

The lion's share of Washington's dollar injections is spent on the purchase by Egypt of American armaments.

Observers note that the plans of the White House to give military and economic aid to Egypt aim first of all at expanding the possibilities of the As-Sadat regime in carrying out armed interference in the internal affairs of the region's sovereign states. It is exactly this which is now happening in Chad.

PAPER EMPHASIZES NEED FOR U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

LD181601 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "We Are Ready for Dialogue"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress is being studied closely in all the countries of the world and is being analyzed by Western countries' statesmen. For some of them, as, for example, for U.S. leaders, it was like "a bolt from the blue," as White House spokesman J. Brady admitted.

The impression is created that the 26th CPSU Congress not only took the new U.S. administration unawares but, to a certain degree, disarmed it ideologically. Quite recently blunt calls were heard in Washington for pursuing a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union. And then immediately after L.I. Brezhnev's report, official U.S. circles state that President Reagan "received with interest L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on holding a summit level meeting," and Secretary of State Haig admits that L.I. Brezhnev's speech "greatly interests the United States" since it contains "certain new noteworthy points."

Apparently the stance adopted in relation to the Soviet proposals by the United States' NATO allies--primarily the Western European countries interested not in confrontation but in continuing the policy of detente--played an important part here. Paris stated that France welcomes the "USSR's desire for dialogue." "Any proposal which can really attenuate East-West tension," Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES notes, "deserves the most serious examination by the West."

Of course, no one is against a serious examination and study of the new Soviet proposals. Even at first glance it is clear that this is a matter of a truly all-embracing, comprehensive program for the peaceful settlement of the most acute international problems.

Take, for instance, the situation which prevails in Europe itself. One cannot fail to see that serious new dangers for the cause of peace have appeared here recently. Primarily this concerns NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory--the Pershing II and the so-called cruise missiles--on certain West European countries' territory. This is by no means an "answer" to an imaginary Soviet challenge about which so much has been said and written recently in the reactionary press.

Nor is this a "modernization" of the nuclear arsenal--replacing old missiles with new ones--as NATO propagandists would like to impress upon gullible people in the West. What we have here is a clear striving to upset in NATO's favor the prevailing balance of military forces in Europe and to achieve superiority [sozdat pereves] over the Soviet Union so as subsequently to try to dictate political terms to it from a position of strength.

How is the Soviet Union responding to these provocative actions? By countermeasures? No, it is striving to break the vicious circle and is proposing that agreement be reached on a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of the new nuclear missle facilities, that is, to freeze the existing level of such arms both quantitatively and qualitatively.

As the reaction of all the West's capitals attest, a great impression has been produced by L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to extend confidence-building measures in the military sphere to the European part of the USSR provided, of course, there is a corresponding expansion of the zones of confidence-building measures on the Western states' part. As the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote, even NATO's leading circles in Brussels termed this step "reassuring."

Or take the situation prevailing in the Persian Gulf region. Taking advantage of the events in Iran and then in Afghanistan The United States from the outset declared the Persian Gulf and, at the same time, the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean to be the Sphere of its "vital interests." To justify its own militarist actions, the United States is spreading the story of a "Soviet threat" to this region's oil wealth or to the oil transportation routes.

What does the Soviet Union propose? To conclude an international agreement and, by joint efforts, to create an atmosphere of stability in the region. And, moreover, to guarantee the sovereign rights of the region's states and the security of sea and other communications....

It is said that the issue of Persia Gulf security cannot be divorced from the issue of the presence of the Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan. Well, the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate on both the Persian Gulf and on Afghanistan separately or in conjunction. It goes without saying that only the international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed and not Afghanistan's internal affairs. Afghanistan's sovereignty and its status as a nonaligned state must be fully protected.

It is perfectly clear that, despite the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the United States, the USSR has not yielded to provocations--as before, it is ready to pursue a constructive and principled line in relations with the capitalist world's greatest country. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed readiness to continue talks with the United States without delay on strategic arms limitation while preserving everything positive which has been achieved in this sphere. The USSR is ready to hold talks on limiting all types of weapons.

The matter, thus, does not depend on the Soviet Union but on the United States.

Of course, any Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks, like, moreover, all talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments, can only be conducted on the basis of the sides' equality and identical security. After all, it is precisely the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing between the USSR and the United States and also the equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO that serves objectively to preserve peace in our world.

The West is accustomed to talking of a "Soviet threat." Using this mythical threat as justification for military preparations and the arms race which favor only the military-industrial complex and which in no way strengthens anyone's security.

The 26th CPSU Congress stated responsibly and clearly: We have not sought nor do we seek military superiority over the other side--this is not our policy. But we will not allow such superiority to be established over us. All attempts to speak to the Soviet Union from a position of strength are absolutely futile.

There is in fact a military threat hanging over the United States just as there is over the other countries of the world, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report. But its source is not the Soviet Union, nor its mythical superiority but the arms race itself and the tension which persists in the world. We are ready to fight hand in hand with America, the European states and will all the world's countries against this real and not imaginary threat. To try to defeat one another in the arms race and, especially, to count on victory in a nuclear war--this is dangerous madness.

Since the international situation depends greatly on the policy of the USSR and the United States, special responsibility rests with them for maintaining peace. Time does not stand still. The state of relations between the USSR and the United States at present and the acuteness of the existing international problems requiring a solution do indeed dictate the need for dialogue at all levels, and active dialogue, moreover. "We," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "are ready for dialogue."

ZLATORUNSKIY ON 'TREACHERY'OF ADMINISTRATION

LD182044 Moscow in Arabic to the Arabic World 1500 GMT 18 Mar 81

[A. Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Unreliable Partner"]

[Text] Is it possible to view with seriousness the American administration and the commitments which it has undertaken? This question is raised once again these days following the stand which the Reagan administration suddenly took on the Law of the Sea convention. This convention was prepared over a period of 10 years. Many developing countries made serious concessions to the U.S. representatives so that the final text of the convention could be ratified at the beginning of this year at the Third Conference of the Law of the Sea. But when everything was going well, Washington issued an order to Alexander Haig, the American secretary of state, to prevent the adoption of the final text of this convention. Add to this the fact that 48 hours before the beginning of the session, U.S. President Reagan recalled nearly all the members of the American delegation and appointed new members unfamiliar with this topic. In view of this treachery by the White House, representatives of 150 countries found themselves in a very critical position. Even the leading pressmen accredited to the United Nations were astonished. But there are no special reasons for such astonishment, since the United States frequently undertakes serious commitments, even at state level, only to abandon them later. Here is an example:

On 1 October 1977, an important document, namely the Soviet-American joint statement on the Middle East, was signed. The statement pointed to the need for the immediate achievement of a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis. The statement said that this settlement should include all the parties concerned and all issues. The statement acknowledged that the basis for such a settlement is the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This document was signed by an American secretary of state. What is left today from those commitments that were undertaken by the American administration?

Let us examine the following provisions: the need for settlement as soon as possible. Washington actually hindered this provision during the period which followed 1 October, 1977, and formulas such as a partial, stage-by-stage settlement emerged, which created for Israel the possibility of firmly establishing itself in the occupied Arab territories, practicing a policy of terrorism against the Palestinians and preparing for the occupation of further territories, as is the case now in Lebanon.

The other provision stipulates that the settlement should include all the parties concerned and all the issues. When the American secretary of state signed the joint Soviet-American statement containing the aforementioned provision, the anti-Arab Camp David deal was already prepared. The U.S. State Department and other government departments had drawn up a plan for the division of the Arab world, for detaching Egypt from the Arab world and for concluding the American-Egyptian-Israeli deal as a prelude to the establishment of a pro-U.S. and pro-imperialist political-military bloc directed against the Arab countries and other Islamic countries. In the official document which it signed in 1977 the American side flagrantly violated the part which says that the basis for solving the Middle East issue must be the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the solving of the Palestinian issue, as well as guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Washington adopted this step so that the Israeli forces could stay in the occupied Arab territories and so that the Palestinian question would remain unsolved. Washington has steadily expanded the scope of its economic and military assistance to Tel Aviv. It recently announced its participation in the construction of the canal which will link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea. This means the exploitation of the West Bank for economic purposes and to separate the Palestinians residing there from the rest of the Arab world. It is obvious that with the approval of the United States, Israel continues to expel the Arabs from their homeland and to build Israeli settlements there. About 100 settlements have been built as Zionist bridgeheads on the occupied West Bank.

As to the Palestinian issue, Washington adopts a racist stand toward it, just like Israel. That is, it stands against the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to the establishment of their state; moreover, it does not recognize the PLO, which the United Nations and the majority of the allies of the United States in NATO have recognized. The American representatives always stand by Israel whenever the racist actions of Tel Aviv against the Palestinians are discussed at the United Nations. This is the position regarding the commitment which the United States undertook officially and confirmed in the documents. This, and what happened to the convention regarding the Law of the Sea, show the treachery of the U.S. administration.

HAIG FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS TO HOUSE BODY REPORTED

LD190210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0125 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (TASS)--The U.S. administration intends to continue to look upon its program to provide economic and military support to foreign states as an important instrument in achieving its foreign policy aims. This was clearly demonstrated by the statement by A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, to the House of Representatives International Relations Committee.

The U.S. secretary of state in particular stressed the "importance" of increasing military aid to regimes abroad which are "friendly" to the United States, noting that this will enable American strategic interests in various parts of the world to be safeguarded in the best way. In the 1982 fiscal year, which begins on 1 October, the government intends to set aside $6.87 billion for this purpose, 70 percent of this going to American "clients" in the Near East. In particular, Haig pointed out that the chief recipients of U.S. "aid" will continue to be Israel and Egypt, since, in his words, cooperation with these "key" countries of the Near East will make it easier to pursue American interests in this region.

In his statement the secretary of state also stressed the task of providing broad assistance to the United States' allies in the oil-rich region of the Persian Gulf, motivated in this by the need "to defend the energy interests of the Western powers."

In Asia, the administration is laying its most stress on providing support for the repressive South Korean regime, which is to be given "dollar injections" of many millions. It is also planned to provide military aid to Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Haig stressed that the government intends to pay much attention to strengthening the military potential of NATO, particularly the southern flank, i.e., Turkey and Greece. At the same time large sums are going to Spain, which Washington is trying to draw into NATO, and also to Portugal.

In Africa, the chief recipients of American military aid will be Sudan and Tunisia.

According to Haig, $212.6 million will go to "friendly" regimes in Latin America, some of this to finance military deliveries to the antipopular El Salvador junta.

The secretary of state also said that the administration plans to set up a so-called "special purpose fund" to be used for "urgent" military support for American clients in the event of emergency situations which touch on U.S. interests.

MILITARY BUDGET PLACES 'CART BEFORE HORSE'

LD181558 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 18 Mar 81

["Putting the Cart Ahead of the Horse"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (TASS)--TASS commentator Sergey Bogatov writes:

For the first time in the history of the United States the Pentagon's budget allocations for direct military purposes in peace time are to be approved in the huge sum of 178 billion dollars for the 1981 fiscal year and the sum of over 222 billion dollars for the next year. On the whole the new administration has asked to increase military spendings by 32.6 billion dollars and moreover, these figures do not take into account the money spent by many other agencies working for the Pentagon.

The new U.S. administration has intimated many times that to develop an approach to the political problems facing the world and consequently the United States needs time. Perhaps till summer, perhaps till autumn. But even a cursory analysis of the new draft budget of the United States makes one think of the type of foreign policy course that this record military budget is called upon to ensure.

It is an open secret that the bulk of the U.S. spending on armaments goes to the development and production of the most destructive types of weapons--nuclear-missile weapons and other means of mass annihilation. The emphasis is made on the qualitative aspect so that every new generation of arms would become more sophisticated and more destructive.

It is also clear that Washington is now gambling on the building up of its military muscles, on the achievement of superiority over the hypothetical "opponent". But another thing is also obvious. It is dangerous madness to dream of victory in the arms race and to hope for victory in a nuclear war. It was authoritatively stated from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by the leader of the party and the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev that "we have not pressed and are not pressing for military superiority over the other side. This is not our policy. But we also will not allow such a superiority to be created over us."

The task now is to liquidate the source of the military threat overhanging all countries--the arms race and the continuing tension. Here the Soviet Union is prepared to act together with the United States, with the European and all other states.

It is not always and not in everything that one can agree with the New York TIMES. But one must admit that it is objective when it writes, when commenting on the new military budget of the United States, that the military cart is being placed before the horse of national security and that to turn upside down the order of decision-making means to permit military technology to play the role of a sort of formulator of foreign policy.

It should be hoped that the people in Washington will be able in the long run to look at things realistically. This is expected by all who cherish peace and detente. And the American people will be among those to gain from this.

KHIEU SAMPHAN'S ARRIVAL IN DPRK REPORTED

LD171559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar--Khieu Samphan, one of the leaders of the Pol Pot groupings, has arrived here.

As KCNA reports, the "prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea" was met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and Ho Tam, DPRK Foreign Minister.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK AGREEMENT MARKED

SK181204 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Station commentator Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The USSR-DPRK agreement concluded on 17 March 1949 was the first international document ever made in the DPRK based on the principles of socialist internationalism. Described in detail in this document are the complete equality of both parties, mutual respect of sovereignty, [word indistinct] and mutual assistance and support. Evaluating this agreement, Comrade Kim Il-song wrote that this agreement has opened a new page in the history of Korea, consolidated the republic's international political position and opened an endless perspective for prosperity and the development of the republic.

Clearly, the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have enabled the working people of the DPRK to follow the road of new society construction with conviction in a short period of time, despite the difficult legacy of the colonial past and the destructive effect of the U.S. imperialists' aggression between 1950 and 1953.

Realizing that today the DPRK is producing the same quantity of goods in a few days as was produced in 1944, the Soviet people are proud of the Korean friends' brilliant achievements. The economic structure of this nation which was a colony of Japan before liberation has essentially changed. Modern industrial sectors such as metallurgy, machine tool manufacturing, machine building and [word indistinct] industries have been established and are being successfully developed in the DPRK. Able national cadres have been trained and a great number of high and middle special training institutes and schools have been established. A great achievement has been made in the rural economy. The DPRK working people have won great achievements in the fields of science, culture and public health and in the promotion of public welfare.

The Soviet people regard it as their international duty to help fraternal Korea build a new life. The USSR-DPRK treaty for friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is based on the international ideology, and it has developed items contained in the USSR-DPRK agreement concluded in 1949. Thousands of Soviet technicians have been working hand in hand with Korean friends in the republic's new construction sites. Under their participation, 58 major industrial and other facilities--the skeleton of the nation's national economy--have been repaired, constructed and reconstructed. The Soviet Union is helping the DPRK in the reconstruction and construction of a series of large-scale enterprises. They include ammonia, alluminum, bearing and other plants. Five of these are expected to begin operations this year. All the industrial facilities being built in the DPRK under Soviet assistance were planned based on recent scientific achievements and are to be installed with modern Soviet equipment. One of the important traits that characterizes the economic ties between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is endless promotion of mutual trade.

When compared to 1958, trade between the two countries has increased eight times. The Soviet Union is supplying the DPRK modern industrial products, facilities and raw materials primarily needed for quick economic development of the republic. At the same time, the Soviet Union is importing mineral ores, ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement and other traditional goods, including people's consumers' goods from fraternal Korea.

Mutual exchanges of scientists and experts in various fields between the two countries to exchange advanced experiences and modern scientific and technical achievements have become a good tradition. Cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is developing and advancing. The people of our two countries are capable of understanding the works of great art groups, writers, composers and painters of the respective countries. For example, in recent years the performances of the DPRK art troupes, Pyongyang Sea of Blood dance group and Mansudae art troupe were conducted with successes in the Soviet Union. At the same time, in the DPRK the Korean spectators warmly welcomed [name indistinct] national music group, [word indistinct] Ukraine folk dance group, the Pacific Fleet Concert and many other Soviet creative groups.

In recent years, trade, economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has entered a new stage in terms of quality. This cooperation is characterized by long-term projects, is adjusted every 5 years by planning organizations of the respective countries and it is becoming more effective. This cooperation which had paved the way for the agreement concluded on 17 March 1949, suits the immediate interests of our two peoples and the cause of consolidating world socialism.

GAVRILENKO HITS JAPANESE NAVAL DEVELOPMENT

LD190026 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports--the shipyards of the Japanese Mitsui Tamano Josen company have completed the construction of a 1250-ton missile destroyer, "Ishikari". The new Japanese warship will be equipped with 8 ship-to-ship missiles. The 5,200-ton helicopter carrier "Kurama" and two naval transport ships will be put into service later this month.

The navy is to play a special role in the military preparations of Japanese generals and admirals. It is assigned with blocking the La Perouse, Sangar and Korea Straits in case of "emergency" and protect communications in the Pacific.

Admiral Maeda, chief of the Japanese naval staff, told a press conference here that, in response to Washington's demand for support for its Seventh Fleet, of which a large part is engaged in deterrence activities in the Indian Ocean, Tokyo declared a vast ocean area stretching thousands of miles south, southwest and southeast of Japan, as the operation area of the Japanese navy.

Along with placing orders for new warships and submarines, the Japanese Defence Agency is busy perfecting the navy's organisational structure. On a government initiative, parliament has recently endorsed a Defence Agency plan to set up a submarine flotilla basing in Kure.

Japanese naval forces are taking an increasingly active part in joint Japanese-American naval exercises. A year ago Japanese ships participated in the "Rimpac-80" exercises together with warships of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. J. Omura, head of the Defence Agency, recently told parliament that a decision had been taken for Japanese naval forces to take part in the "Rimpac-82" exercises. The government has already allocated 700 million yen in a state budget for that.

All this is evidence of plans by the Japanese military to restore Japan's one-time naval strength and put to practice their expansionist aspirations which are fraught with a threat to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific area.

IZVESTIYA HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-THAI RELATIONS

LD181149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Aleshin article: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] March 12 marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic, trade and consular relations between the Soviet Union and Thailand. This step was not only a corollary of the Soviet state's course of developing friendly ties with the peoples of the East, but also a reflection of Soviet people's fellow feeling with Thais in the struggle to preserve their country's independence at a time when most of the peoples of Southeast Asia were under the yoke of British, French, Dutch and other colonialists.

The history of relations between the two countries goes back more than 100 years. In 1863 ships of the Russian fleet--the clipper Gaydamak and the corvette Novik--first anchored off Thailand. The Russian sailors were given a hearty welcome. In 1897 diplomatic relations were established between the two states and the following year a commercial treaty according both sides Most-Favored-Nation status was signed.

The fact that when Britain, France and other Western countries were forcing their rule on the peoples of Southeast Asia, Russia was the only developed power never to have made colonial claims in the region did much to help strengthen relations between the two countries. Russia's support helped to preserve Thailand's sovereignty and to strengthen its sense of national dignity.

A new period in the two countries' ties began with the establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and Thailand. Soviet-Thai relations have developed most in the last decade. In 1970 the USSR and Thailand signed a trade agreement, followed in 1971 by an airline agreement. The joint Soviet-Thai (Thasos) shipping company is operating successfully in Bangkok.

Thai Prime Minister K. Chamanan's first official visit to the USSR in March 1979 was an important event. Expressing appreciation for his warm welcome in Moscow K. Chamanan specifically said that "I regard the honor paid to me as an expression of the sincere friendship with which the government and people of the Soviet Union regard the government and people of Thailand."

Interparliamentary contacts have been initiated. In August 1979 a delegation of the National Legislative Assembly headed by its speaker, H. Hongsakul, arrived in the USSR and in January of this year a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, paid a return visit to Bangkok.

The volume of Soviet-Thai trade is steadily increasing. Last year it was several times higher than the 1979 level. Soviet purchases are helping to reduce Thailand's foreign trade deficit.

Never in their history have relations between the USSR and Thailand been clouded with conflicts. In addition to the fine traditions of Soviet-Thai relations real prerequisites exist for further developing bilateral ties. They are based on the mutual commitment of the peoples of both countries to peace and cooperation, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's affairs. The positions of the USSR and Thailand are identical or close on a wide range of international issues like the relaxation of international tension, disarmament, the security of nonnuclear states, the nonuse of force in international relations, and the struggle against racism and the remnants of colonialism.

The possibilities for trade and economic cooperation, exchange of technology, the training of scientific cadres and cultural and sporting contacts are far from exhausted.

As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "We see no obstacles to establishing good cooperation with Indonesia and the other ASEAN member countries." Thailand, as is known, is also a member of this organization.

In advocating peace and the relaxation of tension the Soviet Union has always shown and continues to show great interest in finding ways of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. In this connection it may be remembered that the Soviet leadership's appeal to the Thai Government and those of the other ASEAN countries in February of this year specifically points out that "the Soviet Union welcomes the idea of creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia."

At a time when there are forces in Thailand, and highly influential forces at that, putting obstacles in the way of developing contacts with the USSR and the other socialist states and when Thailand is still a target of pressure and blackmail from the forces of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists, who are striving to embroil Bangkok in their military-political adventures in Indochina, the experience of 40 years of Soviet-Thai relations shows that the development of bilateral ties is not only in the two countries' interests, but is also contributing to the struggle of Southeast Asia's peace-loving forces for peace, security, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

BEIJING'S 'ANTI- AMPUCHEAN' 'FRONT' SCORED

LD181513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Adventures"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Mar--The successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in the cause of reviving the country and the strengthening of the revolutionary power are a source of serious embarrassment to the Beijing expansionists and other forces of international reaction and are prompting them to dangerous new adventures against Kampuchea, the Kampuchean SPK news agency says in a commentary.

That, the agency notes, is why the Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the American imperialists, are trying to knock together some kind of anti-Kampuchean "united front." The Beijing bosses are planning to include in the new counterrevolutionary bloc Khieu Samphan, one of the leaders of Pol Pot's supporters, and also Son Sann, chief of a bandit grouping whose members, like the surviving Pol Pot supporters, are trying to hinder the normalization of the situation in People's Kampuchea by killing and plundering.

Beijing intends to place at the head of this alliance of bloody butchers and reactionaries guilty of the annihilation of 3 million Kampucheans Kampuchea's former ruler Norodom Sihanouk, now in the DPRK, who is constantly making new anti-Kampuchean and anti-Vietnamese statements.

All these figures have repeatedly betrayed the interests of the Kampuchean people, who hate them and who eventually threw the renegades out of their country's territory.

By using Pyongyang as the arena for the current counterrevolutionary collusion, the agency notes, the Beijing reactionaries are seriously damaging the DPRK's positions.

Wherever this odious farce is played out, it cannot mislead the international public. The Kampuchean people, who are now the masters of their country, will not tolerate the diktat of international reaction, SPK stresses.

MORE ON POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS

LD182356 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] In Warsaw there has been a congress of the Democratic Party which, along with the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], and United Peasants' Party, is affiliated with the National Front. Here is a report from our Warsaw correspondent, Viktor Olenichev on the results of the congress:

Poland is going through difficult times and this could not fail to affect the Democratic Party congress. Its agenda included urgent problems that stirred the majority of Poles. The congress discussed in detail the recent events and what caused them.

The major trend of the discussion concerned the future and a search for the ways out of the current difficulties. The congress strongly condemned the actions of counter-revolutionary elements who want to please international imperialism by turning Poland away from the socialist path.

A participant in the congress, the prominent writer and publicist (Cezary Lazinski) stressed that the defense of socialism, a system of true social justice, is of vital importance.

At the congress it was mentioned that on 22 July 1944, the representatives of the Democratic Party signed the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation, which presaged the creation of a new People's Poland. The party thereby clearly determined its stance. In firm alliance with the party of the working class it took part in the realization of basic reforms and in creating the socialist system in Poland. The current congress expressed the desire of the Democratic Party to continue along this path. This is expressed in the program which was approved by the delegates of the congress, as well as in the declaration and other final documents. They emphasize the Democratic Party's resolve to support communists in their efforts to normalize life in the country and to restore peace and order, and not only to support them, but also to take an active part in this process.

The participants emphasized that regardless of mistakes, much had been done to strengthen the position of socialist Poland on the international scene in the seventies, and a solid industrial potential had been created which, if it is used properly, could be the basis of economic stabilization.

Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, said in his report to the congress that the process of change is being threatened by the activity of anti-socialist forces which are supported by foreign centers of ideological subversion. In Poland there are people who would like to pay off the socialist state and to undermine faith in it as a real member of the socialist community. In its decisions the congress emphasized that Poland has been and still is a firm link in the socialist community and that the Democratic Party will continue to make its contribution to strengthening the alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries because this suits the vital interests of the People's Republic of Poland and represents a guarantee of its independence.

FURTHER ON POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD181344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1126 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (TASS)--A delegation of the coordinating commission of the industrial trade unions of the Polish People's Republic led by Albin Szyszka, chairman of the commission, was here from 16-17 March at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The delegation met Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and with a frank exchange of opinions, the two sides informed each other about the basic lines of the activity of trade unions at the current stage.

Aleksey Shibayev spoke of the tasks of Soviet trade unions in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Albin Szyszka spoke of the situation in the trade union movement in the Polish People's Republic and the efforts being made by the industrial trade unions aimed at bringing the country out of the current social and economic crisis in the spirit of the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

At the meeting questions of the development of cooperation of the trade unions and workers of the USSR and Polish People's Republic in the name of the inviolable friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples and for the sake of strengthening the unity and might of the socialist community were examined.

Current questions of the international trade union movement were also discussed.

GDR JOURNALIST LAUDS BREZHNEV PEACE INITIATIVES

LD171131 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 March publishes on page 4 a 2,200-word article by GDR journalist Guenther Kercher, date-lined Berlin, under the headline "The Policy of Peace and Progress." Kercher outlines the significance of the 26th CPSU Congress and Brezhnev's report for the GDR and dwells in particular on the GDR's response to the peace initiatives put forward at the congress, stating that "the GDR fully supports the Soviet peace initiatives and will actively do everything in its power to promote their implementation." He asserts the need for "peaceful coexistence," adding that this applies to relations with the FRG too, but states: "There can be no normal relations if the principles of international law are ignored. The doctrine advanced by the revanchists on the so-called 'existing German Reich within the 1937 borders' is fundamentally contrary to international law. We fully support the criticism made in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report of Bonn's attempts, at times, to bypass the four-power agreement on West Berlin and not to reckon with GDR sovereignty on a number of issues. For instance, the legal trick of declaring the entire GDR population to be 'all-German citizens' under a 1913 law is absurd." Kercher goes on to note the "indestructible fraternity in arms" between the GDR Army and the Soviet Army and the GDR's role within the Warsaw Pact. He concludes by noting the importance of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the economic sphere.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-SOVIET TALKS--Moscow, 13 Mar (AGERPRES)--C. Gaston Marin, chairman of the State Committee for Prices of Romania, had an interview in Moscow with N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the State Committee on Prices of the USSR. On the occasion, experience was exchanged on the improvement of the price systems in the two countries. A protocol on collaboration in this domain for 1981-1982 was signed. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 13 Mar 81 AU]

GROMYKO RECEIVES BRITISH AMBASSADOR KEEBLE

LD181848 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received on March 18 the British Ambassador in the Soviet Union Curtis Keeble on the latters request.

In the course of the conversation Andrey Gromyko drew attention to the new major set of constructive foreign policy proposals of the Soviet Union that were set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and are directed at the solution of cardinal problems of our time, first of all tasks of strengthening peace, deepening detente and [word indistinct] he noted that the recent message from Leonid Brezhnev to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, just as to the heads of state and government of several other countries, makes the Soviet initiatives the subject of a broad concrete discussion between states and expressed the hope that these initiatives will be appropriately studied by the British Government. When questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations were discussed the need was stressed for both sides, and the Soviet Union is doing this, to exert efforts for their levelling up and development in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Britain.

BRANDT CITED ON NEED TO RESPOND TO ARMS PROPOSAL

LD181221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "International Report": "Constructive Answer Necessary"]

[Text] Bonn, 14 Mar--W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], has spoken in Frankfurt am Main in favor of the West's giving a constructive answer to the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress. I would consider it necessary, he said, to study in greater detail the proposals put forward in the report by L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party and state leader, and to give a constructive answer to them. Certain circles in the West say that more must be done about armaments and only then should talks be held about arms limitation. The reply to this must be: It is necessary to do everything possible to halt the senseless arms race, W. Brandt stated.

Speaking about relations between the FRG and the West the SPD chairman observed: "We are not parrots, and our policy and that of Europe cannot consist only in repeating utterances made by corresponding American ruling circles."

At the same time W. Brandt pointed to the need for the FRG to contribute further to the Western alliance in order to maintain as he put it, the military equilibrium.

FRG AMBASSADOR, MARCHUK HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD172144 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk today received the FRG ambassador in the USSR Andreas Meyer-Landrut. Questions of further development of USSR-FRG cooperation in science and technology were discussed.

LATVIA'S VOSS RECEIVES DANISH CP CHAIRMAN

LD181449 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 2

[LATINFORM report: "Talk at Lavtian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 7 March Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, visited the Latvian CP Central Committee where he met A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, A.E. Voss noted that Soviet Latvia's entire sociopolitical life these days is characterized by great enthusiasm generated by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The republic's working people, like the working people of the entire country, are studying with profound interest the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This remarkable document, imbued with Leninist concern for man and the further development of the USSR's economy and culture and the conservation and strengthening of peace on earth, has been welcomed in the republic with profound satisfaction as a very important party policy document.

Welcoming the 26th CPSU Congress decisions as their own dear and vital concern, the Latvian SSR working people under the leadership of the republic's party organization have launched socialist competition to improve production efficiency and work quality and to fulfill ahead of schedule the current 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

A.E. Voss then familiarized the guest with the structure of the republic's party organization, with the Latvian CP's practice of organizational, political and ideological activity, and with its experience in the sphere of leading economic and cultural building and the working people's communist education. In particular there was discussion of the decisions of the recent 23d Latvian CP Congress in Riga and the organizational work which has been launched for its implementation.

Jorgen Jensen cordially thanked the Latvian CP Central Committee for the warm reception given to him on the soil of Soviet Latvia. During the talk he described how the Danish communists together with their country's progressive public are struggling to safeguard peace, actively defending general national interests, advocating Denmark's autonomous and independent development, struggling for social progress, defending the working people's interests and consistently pursuing a policy of unity of working class actions against big capital and the monopolies.

I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and V.D. Laukman, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, took part in the talk.

IRAN'S NABAVI CITED ON U.S. ACTIVITIES IN GULF

LD182158 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Mar TASS--Iran follows closely all American exercises in the Persian Gulf area, the Minister of State for Administrative Affairs Behzad Nabavi told a press conference today. He said that U.S. activities there were part of a large-scale plan, designed by Washington and its placemen, to undermine stability in Iran.

BAHRAINI DENIAL ON U.S. BASE FACILITIES REPORTED

LD181523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 5

[I. Tarutin article under the rubric "Political Atlas": "The Crossroads of the Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpts] The Government of Bahrain does not intend to grant any foreign power the right to use the Jufayr Naval Base or to give foreign naval fleets concessions and privileges," Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah stated, rejecting reports by foreign correspondents to the effect that this base is already being used by the American Navy.

The United States succeeded in foisting on Bahrain an agreement on the deployment of American Armed Forces on the archipelago. The Pentagon made the principality--in particular the Jufayr Naval Base--a strong point for its so-called "Near Eastern group" of naval forces. The air force made use of the Al-Muharraq and El-Khimlya Air Bases. Radio relay stations were constructed on the island, as well as centers for receiving information from American communications satellites monitoring the Indian Ocean.

In 1977 the principality's government refused to extend the agreement with Washington, stating that from then on the United States must obtain permission on each separate occasion for American warships to call and air force planes to land.

This step reflected the growth of anti-American sentiments in the Arab world, including Bahrain itself, and a protest against U.S. patronage of the Israeli aggressors. Bahrain condemned the Camp David separate deal, broke off relations with Cairo and came out in favor of imposing sanctions against Egypt.

It must be noted that the democratic movement has long traditions in Bahrain. Progressive forces are united in the Bahrain National Liberation Front, created in 1959, and in the People's Front of Bahrain. A representative of the Bahrain National Liberation Front took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. In his speech he stated: "American monopolies and banks are expanding in Bahrain, exploiting the country's natural wealth and manpower."

The monthly newspaper KHAMSAH MARIS (5 March), organ of the People's Front, wrote that the granting of various concessions of a military nature to Washington could only be regarded as a betrayal of the highest interests of peoples in the region. The main threat to their independence and security emanates from imperialist states, headed by the United States. A contrast to this policy, the newspaper notes, is to be found in the Soviet Union's peace proposals on normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf, which again demonstrated the USSR's interest in establishing lasting peace in the region.

POSSIBLE U.S. USE OF EGYPTIAN SINAI BASES VIEWED

LD181112 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 March, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes:

As the Israeli press reported, Tel Aviv informed the United States that two large air bases on the Sinai that are to be turned over to the Egyptian Army with the return of that territory to Egypt will be destroyed if Cairo refuses to put them at the disposal of the Pentagon for the "ensurance of U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East." Tel Aviv is of the opinion that the presence on the Sinai of U.S. forces equipped with the latest armaments will be "the best guarantee" of the ensurance of the interests of Israel itself.

The concern of Israel's Zionist rulers about the future of the bases is groundless, however. President as-Sadat, waxing patriotic, once declared that there will be no foreign bases in the "sacred" Egyptian land, including the Sinai. But since that time Cairo has already put at the Pentagon's disposal bases on the Nile and on the Red Sea coast of Egypt.

So there is no doubt that the Pentagon will get the bases. What strikes the eye is the brazenness and persistence with which the Begin cabinet acts with regard to its Arab partner and ally. Tel Aviv actually tells Cairo: It is high time to discard demagogy aimed at pleasing the nonaligned countries with which Cairo classes itself and to get hitched in the U.S. military chariot in the Middle East.

The backstage manoeuvering around the Sinai bases is the most obvious confirmation of the fact that "peace" Camp David style rests on U.S. bayonets and on the premise that Israel will become the main police force in the region. The subordinated position of Egypt, "the ally", is more than obvious: Cairo is not even left the token sovereignty over the bases and their destiny is being decided behind As-Sadat's back. And this is seen also from the tripartite talk about the creation in the Sinai of so-called "multinational armed forces" for the control over the observance of the terms of the Camp David accords.

It follows from the talks that U.S. troops camouflaged by an international label will be "protecting" Israel against a possible Egyptian aggression (sic) and the bases in the Sinai will be the strongpoints for their "pacifying" activity. Such is the scheme of the Camp David accords in operation whose aim is not to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East but to create a strong U.S. interventionist contingent for interference in the internal affairs of peoples in the region.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS SOVIET-ALGERIAN RELATIONS

LD181152 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Mar 81

[N. Andreyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Nineteen years have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Algeria. This important event to both our countries took place in March 1962 when the Algerian people's heroic struggle against the colonialist was crowned with glorious victory, when they won their rights to freedom and independence. The Soviet Union was among the first countries to recognize Algeria as an independent sovereign country and expressed readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

The Soviet Union respects Algeria's foreign policy, which is of an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist nature. Algeria is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, which has become an important factor in international politics. Algeria contributes to consolidating the movement's anti-imperialist trends and to strengthening its progressive trends.

Examining current important issues, we see that the Soviet and Algerian positions on these issues are either identical or close. Both the Soviet Union and Algeria denounce U.S. attempts to revive the cold war in international relations and to reverse the wheel of detente. Our two countries demand an end to imperialist interference in the internal affairs of others and to the policy of domination in international relations. The Soviet Union and Algeria struggle against U.S. imperialism's plans to consolidate its military and strategic positions in the Middle and Near East and Africa by increasing its military power and establishing new military bases.

The Soviet Union views with feelings of cordiality and friendship the path of socialist development which the Algerian people have chosen; this contributes greatly to the successful development of bilateral cooperation.

It is noteworthy that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria--which is an ally in the struggle against imperialism--are fully consistent with the vital interests of the peoples of our two countries, who are struggling in the same line together with the progressive forces for international peace and detente and for the peoples' freedom, independence and social progress.

PRAVDA ON CPSU DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE FOR BEIRUT

LD181613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation comprising V.L. Kudryavtsev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, and V.N. Natuzov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee Apparatus, departed for Beirut on 14 March to participate in the events arranged by Lebanon's national patriotic forces in memory of Kamal Junblatt, the eminent Arab public figure and politician.

ARUTYUNOV COMMENTS ON MAURITANIAN COUP BID

LD182026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 18 Mar 81

["Window of the Arab World" commentary, written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] An antigovernment plot has been foiled in Mauritania. Nouakchott Radio said that an attempted coup was carried out by an armed group coming from across the border and that the Mauritanian Armed Forces have crushed the plotters and that they are now in full control of the situation in the country.

Many observers link the attempted coup in Mauritania with the machinations of the imperialist forces which, for their own selfish ends, are trying to take advantage of the situation, not just in North Africa, but also in the Middle East and the Gulf region too.

The French paper L'HUMANITE said that the opposition elements in Mauritania have recently been receiving support from the United States. In this connection the paper pointed to the attempt by the new American administration to set up their regimes in that region of Africa. It must be stressed that the flagrant interference in the affairs of other peoples is accompanied everywhere by cries about the so-called Soviet threat and Soviet expansion. This time Washington and its agents use an antiquated old method, namely the method of punishing the innocent and letting the guilty go free. Otherwise how can we explain on the occasion the emergence of another anti-Soviet slander in Cairo which is now following in the footstep of the United States in everything bad. This lie was published by AL-AKHBAR, which alleged that the Soviet Union was behind the recent events in the Sudan. The fruits which are produced by the imagination of those who are chasing shadows with their eyes closed to the reality of the facts are not surprising.

MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY ON S. AFRICAN INCURSIONS

LD181850 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Maputo, 18 Mar, TASS--The South African military have staged a new armed provocation against the People's Republic of Mozambique. The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY (AIM) reported some 50 South African soldiers to have invaded Mozambican territory on Tuesday in the area of Port Do Ouro close to the South African border. Mozambican border guards were sent to the area and engaged in combat with the trespassers. The South African invaders tried to block avenues of approach to the city airport but were made to retreat. Two South African soldiers were killed and a Mozambican border guard was wounded in the clash which lasted six hours. According to Mozambican border guards, South Africa has concentrated a major force in its territory lying close to Port Do Ouro.

U.S. DECIDES TO HALT FOOD SUPPLIES TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD171922 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] The decision of the American administration to stop food relief supplies for the People's Republic of Mozambique is another manifestation of the policy of blackmail toward the emerging nations of Africa. Washington violated the two-way accord after Mozambique authorities expelled CIA agents charged with espionage, subversion and interference in the internal affairs of the republic.

MURAVYOV ON U.S.-S. AFRICAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD182308 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyov writes: The secret visit to Washington by five senior officers of the South African intelligence service is explained by the fact that the Pretoria regime is (?trying) to [word indistinct] "understanding" from the United States as regards nuclear tests in the southern Atlantic planned by Pretoria this year. This is supported today by the British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH which quotes the opinion of NATO representatives and diplomats from developing countries.

As is known, American space satellite (?registered a) blast in the southern Atlantic in September 1979 which was explained by specialists as a possible explosion of a nuclear device developed by the racists with the help of Western countries. "The United States, Israel, West Germany, France and Great Britain helped the Republic of South Africa with the deliveries of equipment, fissile materials, technology and money, which enables it to produce an atomic bomb," the French newspaper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote at that time.

They in Pretoria have now apparently decided that it is high time that they gained Washington's blessing for continuing their efforts to develop the nuclear weapon. The new American administration openly demonstrates its benevolent attitude to the most reactionary forces, including those in southern Africa. Many supporters of President Reagan and the head of the administration himself favour the establishment of closer allied links with the Republic of South Africa. The South African ruling circles also take into account the fact that the policy of the Republican administration is of an openly militaristic nature. This [word indistinct] naturally plays into the hands of the racists, allows them to hope to win "understanding" of their nuclear plans in Washington. It is believed in Pretoria, and not without grounds, that U.S. imperialism needs a faithful "ally" which is not bound by any international commitments as regards the nuclear weapon to protect its interests in the trouble spot of the planet which is southern (?Africa). The striving by the racists to develop the weapon of mass destruction, which is actively facilitated by the policy of U.S. imperialist circles, cannot but give cause for legitimate alarm in independent African states. Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and other African states, the targets of continuous subversion and armed aggressions on the part of the racist regime, justly regard this as the [words indistinct] threat to their security, peace and tranquility on the continent.

PRAVDA SURVEYS 26TH CPSU CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD181021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 81 pp 2-3

[I. Laptev article: "The 26th CPSU Congress--Marxism-Leninism in Action"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The attention of the Soviet public and all the world public is focused on the 26th CPSU Congress and its decisions. It again confirmed that our party is consistently implementing the great Lenin's precepts, worthily fulfilling the role of political leader of the working class and all the country's working people and creatively developing the ideas of the founders of scientific communism.

The CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report, delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 26th congress decisions are documents of outstanding theoretical and political significance. They arm Soviet people with a clear idea of the tasks facing the party and people and of the present state of and prospects for social development.

1. The CPSU builds all its organizational, political and ideological activity on the granite foundations of Marxism-Leninsim. This is the truest, most reliable pointer, showing us the way amid the swift flow of time. The life and labor of Soviet people, who are creating a new world under the leadership of Lenin's party; the interpretation of all that happens in the country and the world; the generalization of new phenomena in life--these are the sources which nurture the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

After the 25th congress the party replenished its theoretical arsenal with important provisions and conclusions. Continuing to develop the concept of developed socialism as a necessary, law-governed and historically prolonged period in the establishment of the communist formation, the CPSU defined in precise and concrete terms the means of implementing our program aims and the time scale for doing so and determined strategy and tactics for many years ahead.

Fundamental ideological and theoretical significance was attached to the new USSR Constitution. It reflected the most substantial changes in Soviet society over four decades and the profoundly democratic nature of the state of the whole people and gave powerful impetus to in-depth research into various spheres of public life.

The Marxist-Leninist analysis of the party's and the people's achievements over the last 20 years enabled the CPSU Central Committee to raise the question of a new edition of the party program. Noting that the current program defines correctly, on the whole, the laws of world social development and the aims and basic tasks of the struggle of the party and the Soviet people for communism, the 26th congress instructed the CPSU Central Committee to make the necessary changes and amendments. The new edition of the CPSU program will summarize tremendous historical experience and will reflect scientifically the most important changes in Soviet society's life, the main tasks in building communism and shifts in world social development.

A noteworthy contribution to the theory and practice of communist building is the study of the dynamics of social processes in Soviet society--above all the process of the steady rapprochement of all classes and social groups, in which the leading force has been and remains the working class. Analysis of the profound transformations in the nature and content of the labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, in their level of prosperity and in the correlation of their spiritual needs, interests and ideas--in their life as a whole--enabled the party to draw the conclusion that "the formation of a classless structure of society will take place in the main within the historical framework of mature socialism." This means that the developed socialist society is taking a giant step toward full social homogeneity.

In the context of strengthening social homogeneity the congress also examined the process of the all-round rapprochement between the country's nations and ethnic groups and the further development of the new social and international community of the people--the Soviet people.

The fraternal friendship between all the peoples of our multinational motherland, the consistent increase in each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time using it to the fullest extent for the harmonious development of the whole country--this is regarded by the party as one of the most important directions in our society's present-day development.

The unity of the Soviet nations is today firmer than ever. But this does not mean that all questions in the sphere of national relations have been resolved. These relations remain a reality in the society of mature socialism and demand the party's constant, sensitive attention. "In our country," the Accountability Report notes, "there is respect for every person's national feelings and national dignity. The CPSU has fought and always will fight resolutely against such phenomena as chauvinism or nationalism, which are alien to the nature of socialism, and against any nationalist dislocations, whether it is a question of, say anti-Semitism or Zionism. We are against trends aimed at artificially erasing national peculiarities. But to the same degree we regard it as unacceptable to fan them artificially. The party's sacred duty is to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and the round sense of belonging to the unified, great Soviet motherland."

The theoretical generalization of the processes of social development is summed up, as it were, in the conclusion on the restructuring of all social relations on the collectivist principles inherent in the new system--a restructuring which is being completed during the period of mature socialism. This restructuring embraces both the material and the spiritual spheres and the whole tenor of our life, being embodied ultimately in people and in their attitude toward labor and society.

Soviet society is a society of working people. For us labor is the country's main source of wealth, the decisive criterion of the individual's social standing and the basis of every Soviet family's prosperity. The new attitude toward labor, which is clearly manifested, in particular, in socialist competition, is a priceless gain of socialism. It must be protected and augmented in every way.

A major role in this important matter belongs to distribution relations and the strict observance of the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor. A correct, objective assessment of everyone's labor contribution is one of the most important incentives to labor. "It is necessary," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "to do everything to encourage conscientious workers and to leave idlers and slovenly workers no loopholes for a good life while doing useless work. Anyone who wants to live better must work more and better."

The improvement of labor organization and of distribution is also of paramount educational significance. The fact that the party, the country's heroic history and our entire system educate the Soviet person--the conscientious worker, the person with high political culture, the patriot and internationalist--does not mean that all questions of forming the new man have already been resolved. There are still many problems here--both theoretical and practical. And the success of education is only ensured when it is firmly based on the foundations of socioeconomic policy.

While defining the social program for the 5-year plan and for the period through 1990 and seeking to increase material and spiritual potential for the development of the individual, at the same time the party poses the task of more actively influencing the individuals' interests and needs and the process of improving them. Improving the socialist way of life and eradicating all that hinders the formration of the new man is an integral component of CPSU social policy.

2. The resolution of tasks in the sphere of social policy, strengthening defense capability and energetic international activity is based on one thing only--an efficient economy. It is quite natural that national economic leadership should be the core of party and state activity.

On the basis of the unchanging program demand--everything for the sake of man, everything for the good of man--and having analyzed what was achieved in the seventies, the 26th CPSU Congress again reasserted the principle of the 24th and 25th congresses regarding the resolute transition to predominantly intensive economic growth factors and the upsurge of the efficiency and quality of all work. The correctness of the party's economic strategy was again noted: As a result of its implementation the country has made significant progress in creating the material and technical base of communism.

The buildup of modern economic potential is an extremely complex systemic task. In the period which has elapsed major changes have taken place in the siting of production forces. Territorial production complexes have been formed in the European part of the RSFSR, the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Tadzhikistan and the Baykla-Amur Railroad has undergone active construction work. Heavy industry and the power industry have developed steadily. Notable quantitative and qualitative shifts have occurred in the chemical and petrochemical industries. The technical base of agricultural production was strengthened. As before, housing has been constructed at a rapid rate and large-scale measures have been implemented to increase wages, pensions, allowances and so forth. In the seventies the production of consumer goods almost doubled. This is convincing evidence that despite the complexity of the questions now arising, the course outlined by the party is being steadily implemented.

At the same time the CPSU, true to the Leninist tradition of concentrating above all on unresolved tasks, raised existing difficulties and bottlenecks for discussion from the platform of the 26th congress. Not all the targets outlined have been achieved, not all ministries and enterprises have fulfilled their plans. The force of inertia, the traditions and habits which become established during the period when what was in the limelight was not so much the qualitative as the quantitative aspect have still not been fully overcome.

At the same time economic growth today is inseparable from increased exactingness, more efficient work and more efficient economic management. "We have embarked on this path and will not turn aside," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said.

Our party's genuinely Leninist persistence and purposefulness are also reflected in the main task for the 5-year plan--TO ENSURE A FURTHER GROWTH IN SOVIET PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY ON THE BASIS OF THE STEADY, ONWARD DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND THE TRANSFER OF THE ECONOMY ONTO AN INTENSIVE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT, THE MORE RATIONAL USE OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, THE ALL-ROUND SAVING OF ALL TYPES OF RESOURCES AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF WORK.

Having set this task, which clearly reflects the continuity of the CPSU's economic strategy, the congress noted that an important condition of its resolution--a demand common to all spheres of the national economy--is the completion of the transition to a primarily intensive path of development. It is necessary to ensure that production results grow more rapidly than expenditure on production and that more can be achieved while involving relatively fewer resources in production. Everything must work to this end--planning, scientific, technical and structural policy, economic management methods and management policy.

In this connection the role of science is growing still further. It is a persistent demand of the modern era to strengthen and step up collaboration and integration between science and production. It is all the more important to follow this demand, the Accountability Report noted, in that it is over the next 5-10 years that the national economic structure with which the country will enter the 21st century will be established and created--the structure which will be the embodiment of the indestructible union of creative thought and creative labor.

Among the urgent problems of the eighties there is also the problem of improving economic leadership. Strengthening discipline and increasing personal responsibility--particularly the leader's responsibility--is a most important precondition for accelerating economic growth. The party is increasing exactingness as regards the fulfillment of state plans and the observance of plan and contract discipline, and also as regards the quality of the plans themselves and the improvement of organizational structures of management.

The CPSU confirmed yet again that in its view questions of economic leadership are not simply economic questions, but political and party questions. When a matter affects the lives and work of millions of people, it inevitably becomes politics. Concrete concern for man himself, for his needs and requirements--that is the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy.

This is convincingly indicated by the task set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev of improving supplies to the population of foodstuffs and also industrial consumer goods in wide demand. Taking into account the fact that there are still difficulties with food supplies to the population and seeking a radical solution to the problem, the party has acknowledged the expediency of elaborating a special food program. Its basis is the further upsurge of agriculture, for whose development the "Basic Guidelines" were outlined at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. The party will continue to allocate major financial and material resources to the countryside, continue the planned transfer of agricultural production onto an indistrial footing and improve the economic conditions of the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But the center of gravity now--and this is the distinctive feature of the party's agrarian policy in the eighties--is shifting to the return on capital investments, increased productivity in agriculture and the deepening and improvement of its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The party says outright: Our further movement forward and the improvement of our life will depend increasingly on the skillful and efficient use of all available resources--labor, fixed capital, fuel and raw materials and the products of fields and livestock units. The core of economic policy must be a universal thrifty attitude toward public property and the ability to make full and expedient use of all that we have. "The initiative of labor collectives and mass party work must be directed toward this end," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. "Technical policy, capital investments policy, the system of planning indicators and accounting indicators... all this must be directed toward this end. The economy must be economical--that is the demand of the time."

3. The 26th CPSU Congress materials also creatively developed questions relating to present-day international relations, the party's foreign policy and the world revolutionary process.

Peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmament have been the ideal and goal of socialism ever since the new society came into being. In today's conditions, given the existence of weapons of veritable global destruction, the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension has become a worldwide problem, the problem of safeguarding every person's paramount right--the right to live.

"Since olden times relations between states have been called international," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress. "But not until today, in the world of socialism did they truly become relations between nations [narody]." Not until the emergence of real socialism did the building of an unprecedented type of relations between states begin--truly just, equitable and fraternal relations embracing all spheres of social life. Their nature and their development enable the CPSU and the other fraternal parties to steer a course toward turning the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production and scientific and technical cooperation among the socialist countries and to supplement the coordination of national economic plans by coordinating economic policy in general.

Of course, the developing process whereby the socialist states are being drawn together does not erase specific national features and the historical peculiarities of the socialist countries. Ever-closer collaboration enriches them with a multiplicity of ways and means of consolidating the socialist way of life and with experience of one another, enables them to overcome through collective efforts the difficulties that arise and enhances real socialism's international influence. The Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever the main bulwark of world peace: It is on socialism that people of good will on all continents pin their hopes for the future and for peace.

The Accountability Report provides a broad description of the main paths and directions of socioeconomic development for the countries that have freed themselves from the colonial yoke, of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and their principled approach to equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with those countries and to helping them strengthen their economies and defense capabilities whenever they ask for help. "We are against exporting revolution," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "but we cannot accept the export of counterrevolution.... The CPSU will continue to consistently pursue the course toward developing USSR cooperation with the liberated countries and toward strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement."

The congress provided a clear-cut and lucid formulation of the CPSU's line in the world communist and workers movement and examined the reasons for the occasional differing assessments and different approaches to the solution of specific questions relating to the class struggle and debates between parties. These differences are natural--the parties examine their countries' specific features and choose the forms and methods of struggle for socialism and the socialist reorganization of society and introduce, to use Lenin's words, "originality" into this historic undertaking.

"Our party proceeds," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "on the basis that differences of opinion between communists can be overcome--provided, of course they are not fundamental differences between revolutionaries and reformists, between creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism and leftist adventurism. Of course, today, as in Lenin's day, there can be no compromise here. But when communists are fighting for a common revolutionary cause we take the view that patient, comradely discussion of different views and positions best suits their common aims."

This common revolutionary cause now embraces the communists' struggle for peace and against the aggressive policy of imperialism and the arms race, which threatens the peoples with nuclear catastrophe. The CPSU will also actively support steps which promote the cause of peace and democracy, the congress said. To this end it is developing ties with all the world's peace-loving, democratic forces.

The congress confirmed with absolute clarity that peaceful coexistence and equitable mutually advantageous cooperation and the struggle to consolidate detente, alleviate the threat of war and curb the arms race was and still is the focal point of the CPSU's foreign policy activity. A detailed analysis of the present world situation and of the USSR's relations with the capitalist states enabled the party to put forward a number of new proposals supplementing and developing the peace program announced by the 24th and 25th congresses. All these proposals are elements in a common purpose, our common desire to do our utmost to free the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace.

"The most important task for our party, for our people and for all the world's peoples world today is to uphold peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. These words are further convincing evidence of the nobility and humanism of our aims and our actions.

4. Time has demonstrated the absolute correctness of the conclusion that the CPSU's role in the life of society increases at the stage of developed socialism. In accordance with this the 26th congress comprehensively examined the state, development and activity of the party.

Very close links between party central organs and its grassroots components, support for the creative undertakings and initiatives of many party organizations, the CPSU Central Committee's attention to local experience and concern for enhancing the role and responsibility of republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, rayon and primary party organizations--in all this the party follows Leninist traditions and behests. The richer and more multifaceted the local experience, the more fruitful the activity of the party as a whole.

As always, the congress attached fundamental significance to work with cadres--the further improvement of the qualitative composition and placement of leading cadres, enhancement of their skills and creation of reliable reserves.

The essence of party leadership, as V.I. Lenin repeatedly said, is the selection of people and verification of execution. "It is not new decrees, new institutions or new methods of struggle that we need. WHAT WE NEED IS THE VERIFICATION OF PEOPLE'S SUITABILITY, THE VERIFICATION OF ACTUAL EXECUTION," the party was taught by its brilliant founder (Complete Works, Vol 45, p 16). It follows this principle, stepping up the attention paid to the verifying the execution of decisions, struggling to create an efficient control system and making greater demands in terms of the qualitative composition of its ranks, the communist's character and the observance of the Leninist norms of party life. The Leninist style and Leninist norms are invaluable assets and criteria for all our actions.

The congress decisions also graphically reflect fundamental features of Soviet society's contemporary life, such as the unbreakable unity of party and people and the people's cohesion around the CPSU. Working people have absolute faith in the party and address it with open hearts on all manner of questions, sharing their thoughts and preoccupations and criticizing existing shortcomings. The CPSU values this trust and demands that all organizations and every party worker pay the maximum attention to working people's letters and suggestions, improve facilities for informing all Soviet citizens about intraparty life and develop criticism and self-criticism. The unity of party and people is an inexhaustible source of strength for the CPSU.

Ideological and political education work is an important method of strengthening this unity. Having analyzed its content, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev raised the question of its further refinement.

This is dictated above all by the conditions in which we live and work. The Soviet man has changed--his knowledge has been enriched, his erudition has increased, as have his spiritual needs. Our class enemy is becoming more active in his attempts to demoralize Soviet people. And the potential, the arsenal of means at the disposal of party ideological workers has changed accordingly.

With this in mind the congress pointed out that the content of ideological education work must be more topical and its forms must be lively and interesting, corresponding to Soviet people's present-day needs and requirements. This is all the more important today as the vast task of propagandizing and explaining the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress gets underway. Mass information and propaganda media must become a veritable platform for party and nationwide public opinion, the Accountability Report noted.

The congress raised again the question of improving the results of party studies, in which almost 23 million people are currently involved, linking them more closely to the solution of topical social and production problems and overcoming the elements of formalism and pedantry that still exist. The party wants its propagandists to effect a determined improvement in the quality of studies.

Naturally, while relying primarily on the classics of scientific communism, the documents of the CPSU and the works of its leaders, they must constantly arm themselves with the modern achievements of social science. Unfortunately, our social sciences are not always abreast of the demands of the times and of life. While noting certain achievements in this sphere, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that "by no means everything in the social sciences sphere is satisfactory. The tendency toward pedantic theorizing has not yet been overcome. This was mentioned at the 25th congress. Philosophers often prefer to prove what has already been proved instead of interpreting new life phenomena. Many problems that need solving have accumulated in socialism's political economy. More attention should be paid to the social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution. Phenomena in society's political life need to be analyzed more deeply and more boldly. Study of public opinion is still poor. These are only some of the questions which have to be tackled."

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the party congress is a creative new contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. A vast ideological resource, it reflects the firm confidence of communists and all Soviet people in the future and in the correctness of the chosen path and their readiness for practical action in the name of the triumph of peace and communism.

DRAGOSAVAC STRESSES 'INDEPENDENCE' IN SPEECH

LD181411 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "LCY Delegation's Stay in Armenia"]

[Excerpts] The delegation from the LCY headed by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which has been taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, arrived in Yerevan on 1 March. The delegation includes Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY ambassador to the USSR; Borislav Milasevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Halid Pasanovic, counselor at the SFRY Embassy in the USSR.

With them came G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committtee; N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; and L.A. Nikiforov, CPSU Central Committee department sector chief.

At Yerevan airport, decked with the state flags of the SFRY, the Soviet Union and the Armenian SSR, the guests were welcomed by Armenian CP Central Committee Secretaries K.A. Gambaryan and K.L. Dallakyan; M.B. Arzumanyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; A.M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department; Dzh.S. Kirakosyan, Armenian SSR foreign minister; G.Ye. Vartanyan, administrator of affairs of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Yerevan Armenian CP Gorkom Secretaries N.P. Stepanyan, A.A. Daniyelyan and A.A. Stepanyan; and G.Ts. Liloyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department.

The delegation was warmly greeted by representatives of the working people of the republic's capital. Pioneers presented the guests with bouquets.

Soviet-Yugoslav Friendship Meeting

The members of the LCY delegation were given a cordial reception at the Yerevan Mathematicomechanical Scientific Research Institute, where high-grade computers are designed.

The speech delivered by Yugoslav delegation leader Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was given a warm reception.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, Dusan Dragosavac expressed thanks for the hospitality given to them. We are very glad, he said, at the opportunity given us to visit the Armenian SSR and your collective and glad that we will be able to familiarize ourselves with your very modern institute, your work and life, and the contribution you are making to the country's development and the building of Soviet society.

In the short time we have been here we have seen and learned that Armenia has in a comparatively brief period been transformed from an economically backward republic into a developed one in which almost 70 percent of the national income is created by an industry with modern equipment and a republic in which agricultural production is also highly developed. The results achieved by your republic in the spheres of education, science and the further development of Armenian culture are impressive too.

The Armenian working people's achievements can be seen clearly in the example of your collective.

Following the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, we have familiarized ourselves with the results which the Soviet Union's working people, headed by their Communist Party, have achieved in all spheres of social development. This was stated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the report he delivered at the congress. The results you have achieved are great. The tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress is setting the CPSU and the working class and peoples of the Soviet Union are also great.

The friendship of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have deep roots. Back during the days of October, cooperation emerged between the communists, socialists, working class and peoples of the two countries. Many Yugoslavs, including Josip Broz Tito, took part in the October Revolution. The friendship of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was manifested particularly in the joint struggle against fascism. During the 4-year national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, to which our peoples rose under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed by Tito, every tenth inhabitant of our country had died by the time of its successful conclusion. The already economically backward country was totally ruined and its economy almost annihilated. We had to start from virtually nothing in building the material base of our socialist society.

Now our two socialist countries are developing all-round cooperation. The relations between the LCY and the CPSU and the SFRY and the USSR are based on a firm foundation, on the principles of independence, self-sufficiency, equality, noninterference, each party's responsibility to its working class and people, and respect for the two countries' own paths of development and the specific features of their international positions.

Our cooperation is widely developed and in some spheres it has reached a high level. The mutual observance of the above-mentioned principles is a guarantee that our relations will continue to develop to our mutual advantage. We are sure that this accords with the interests of our peoples and the interests of peace, the development of equal international cooperation and socialism in the world.

Dusan Dragosavac then dwelled on some questions of Yugoslavia's development and described the life of the country's work people.

Our people's energy and their adherence to the ideals of socialism and democracy, D. Dragosavac stressed, have helped to ensure the exceptionally rapid tempo of our country's development.

Noting that the international situation has now been aggravated, the speaker said that, proceeding from this premise, all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces must make the maximum efforts to overcome the prevailing situation and revive the process of easing international tension. In this sense the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in Delhi made a considerable contribution.

The communist and workers parties could make a great contribution to surmounting the present exacerbated international situation.

In conclusion Dusan Dragosavac expressed thanks once more for the hospitality and attention shown to the delegation and expressed wishes for further great successes in labor.

The LCY delegation headed by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidum, now visiting the republic familiarized itself with Yerevan's new construction sites and the city sights.

The guests viewed with great interest the display at the Armenian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements, which reflects most fully the Armenian working people's successes in economic, scientific and cultural building over the 60 years of Soviet power.

The delegation members visited the place where our ancient manuscripts--the M. Mashtots Matenadaran--are stored, and the guests visited the Yerevan cognac factory.

At the A. Spendiarov State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet the delegation members saw A. Khachaturyan's ballet "Gayane."

On 2 March the Armenian CP Central Committee gave a dinner in honor of the LCY delegation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

On 2 March the LCY delegation headed by Dusan Dragosvac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the officials accompanying him left for Moscow.

The guests were seen off by the republic's leading party and soviet workers.

DRAGOSAVAC HOLDS TALKS WITH ARMENIAN LEADERS

LD181159 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Meeting at Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The LCY delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress headed by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which arrived in Yerevan on 1 March has been received at the Armenian CP Central Committee. Taking part in the conversation were delegation members Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium, and Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY ambassador to the USSR, Borislav Milasevic, deputy secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Halid Pasanovic, counselor of the SFRY Embassy in the USSR, who accompanied the delegation, were also present.

Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were Armenian CP Central Committee Secretaries G.M. Voskanyan, K.A. Gambaryan and K.I. Dallakyan; A.M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department; Dzh. S. Kirakosyan, Armenian minister of foreign affairs; and also the following, who arrived with the delegation: N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; L.A. Nikoforov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department sector; and Yu.S. Girenko, executive of a CPSU Central Committee department.

LCY delegation leader Dusan Dragosavac said that the delegation was pleased to be attending the 26th CPSU Congress, which was outlining important tasks involved in further developing the Soviet state and ways of improving the international situation.

We are glad, D. Dragosavac pointed out, that by implementing the great Lenin's behests Armenia and the Soviet Union's other republics are achieving more and more successes in socialist building.

He spoke about further developing and strengthening relations between the SFRY and the USSR, the LCY and the CPSU, and the peoples of Yugoslavia, and the USSR.

On behalf of the delegation Dusan Dragosavac expressed thanks for the cordial welcome and wished Armenia's working people success in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES BRAZILIAN CP LEADER DIAZ

LD181505 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk at Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 9 March E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, met with Giocondo Diaz, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee, who headed the delegation from his country's Communist Party which took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze described the great concern and attention given to the Georgian SSR by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally and the transformations which have taken place in Georgia's economy and social life in the period of Soviet power. He described in detail the prospects for the further growth and upsurge of the republic's national economy.

Touching on his recent visit to Brazil at the head of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that such ties promote the further consolidation of friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples and the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Comrade Giocondo Diaz assessed highly the historic 26th CPSU Congress and the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. He stressed that the experience of the Soviet people and the CPSU is a lodestar for all progressive mankind.

Concluding the talk, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze wished the Brazilian people new successes and prosperity.

Taking part in the talk were (Regis Frati), member of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee, G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and O.Sh. Kadzhaya, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

RASHIDOV ACCEPTS RED BANNER FOR UZBEKISTAN

LD181441 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[UZTAG report: "Ready for New Achievements! CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner Presented to Uzbekistan for Eighth Consecutive Time for Its Performance in All-Union Socialist Competition"]

[Excerpts] A gala meeting of the republic's party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol aktiv, in which leading industrial and agricultural production workers participated, held in Tashkent on 7 March was devoted to the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner to the republic. It is profoundly significant that the republic's presentation with the motherland's high award took place at a time when all the Soviet people, inspired by the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, have begun fulfilling the majestic creative program outlined by the forum of the country's communists. The wise, Leninist CPSU Central Committee Congress report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding continuer of Lenin's cause and object of the people's ardent love, and the "Basic Guidelines" for the USSR's economic and social development are arming all working people with a clear and creative view and firm confidence in the triumph of the party's cause and giving rise to a powerful new upsurge of the masses' labor and political activeness.

The meeting was opened by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

With great enthusiasm the meeting's participants elected an honorary presidium comprising the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of modern times, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, took the floor. On behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he conveyed to the meeting's participants and through them to all Uzbekistan's working people cordial greetings and best wishes and warmly congratulated them on the labor victory and their richly-deserved high award.

Accepting the motherland's high award Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, on behalf of all the republic's working people expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally sincere thanks and heartfelt appreciation for the award of the Challenge Red Banner to Uzbekistan, for the high assessment of the selfless labor of its working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia and youth, and for the congratulations and good wishes to the republic's working people.

We are receiving the Red Banner--a symbol of labor valor--at a portentous time. The 26th CPSU Congress concluded its work 4 days ago. This was a truly historic forum of the communists of the world's first country of victorious socialism, on whose work the close attention of Soviet people and of all progressive mankind was riveted. The splendid CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress--a report of Leninist wisdom delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--and the other materials and documents of the party forum clearly displayed the impressive achievements of the party and the people in the 10th 5-year period and revealed the majestic prospects for communist creation in the eighties.

The working people of Uzbekistan, like all Soviet people, greeted the decisions of the dear party's congress with tremendous political and labor enthusiasm. At meetings and rallies they warmly and unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo and express their love for and trust in the party and their cordial gratitude and thanks to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his great work in the name of people's happiness and the triumph of the ideals of peace and communism.

The warm and kind words addressed to Uzbekistan's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia from the lofty congress rostrum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev live in the heart of every working person of the republic. We perceive them as the dear party's combat order to work still better and still more efficiently and to increase our contribution to the struggle of the whole people for communism.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's cordial greetings messages on the republic's labor successes, the conferment of the Order of Lenin on it and today's presentation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner create in every worker, kolkhoz member and representative of the intelligentsia the desire to work still better and still more productively.

At all enterprises and construction sites, on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in all organizations and establishments it is particularly important now to organize efficient and rhythmic work and to consolidate and augment the successes achieved. The year 1981--the year of our party's historic 26th congress--must be a year of shock work, a year of great new accomplishments in all sectors of the republic's economy and culture.

In the first months of the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's economy has, on the whole, built up a good turn of speed. True to the Leninist tradition, we must not rest content with what has been achieved. We must constantly seek and commission more and more reserves and potential for augmenting everyone's contribution to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the new 5-year plan targets.

In our further progress it is very important to utilize everywhere the experience of Red Banner collectives and production front-runners on whom the motherland's awards have been conferred. The experience of the best people becomes public property when it is repeated by tens of thousands of people.

We are all faced with a lot of hard work to fulfill the pledges outlined for 1981. In industry we must increase the production volume 8-9 percent and sell above-plan output worth R200 million. Some 70 percent of the increase is to be secured through higher labor productivity.

Large-scale work has to be fulfilled by workers in construction, transportation, communication, science, culture and trade and consumer services.

Especially crucial tasks face agricultural workers. This spring is reminding us once again what strenous targets must be attained by the republic's cotton, grain and vegetable growers, silk cultivators and livestock raisers, and attained regardless of any whims of the weather. Every spring day must be utilized to produce the maximum return in the future harvest and to increase production of all types of agricultural produce. This will enable us to make a worthy contributon to resolving the country's food program.

The 26th CPSU Congress has shown once again that the party has no concerns other than concern for the good of the Soviet person. Everything for the good of man, everything in man's name--this is the most important thing in its policy, and this is why the unity of the party and the people is great and unbreakable. It was and still is the source of our society's might and strength and the true guarantee of our further successes in communist building.

Allow me, on behalf of our ceremonial meeting and on behalf of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, to assure the party Central Committee, the Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that, true to their patriotic and international duty, the working people of Uzbekistan will respond to the motherland's high award by continuing to work in a Leninist, communist style and will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

YAKUT PREMIER ON NEEDS FOR REGION'S DEVELOPMENT

LD181403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by S. Markin, chairman of the Yakutskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, under the rubric "Comprehensive Development for the Eastern Regions": "Making the North Habitable"]

[Excerpts] The 26th party congress outlined increased rates of development for the economy and culture of the country's eastern regions.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted the necessity of ironing out regional social differences, which often complicate the manpower situation. It has been decided to conduct housing and sociocultural construction at an even higher rate and to provide a better supply of consumer goods for the population in Siberia. and the Far East.

In the last 10 years we have done a considerable amount in this field. The number of newcomers settling here has increased sharply, and new schools, children's establishments and hospitals have been equipped. In areas of industrial development and centers inhabited by small northern ethnic groups housing, with all amenities, is being introduced on a preferential basis and modern dispensaries, clubs and sports buildings are being opened. As a result there has been a considerable decline in cadre turnover in industry, and particularly in construction. The republic's population has increased by almost 200,000.

However the shortage of cadres here is still acute and the turnover high. Yakutiya is as yet lagging appreciably behind many neighboring oblasts in providing housing. In the cities and workers' settlements almost one-third of the houses constructed in recent years have no central heating, 41 percent have no sewerage system or hot water and 57 percent no plumbing or gas.

At the same time extremely little engineering equipment is as yet being allocated to us. For example there are not even enough radiators, pipes, valves or pipes for repair and restoration work. The RSFSR Gosplan has set standardized equipment expenditure norms for all regions. These expenditure norms for radiators, boilers, linoleum and glass are 2.5-3 times lower than they were in 1978, for example. Yet the winter here is particularly long and cold and for that reason the pressure and temperature in heating and hot water supply systems are high. Therefore they wear out quickly. It is obvious that the specific features of a region must be taken more into account when planning supplies.

We are also not allocated progressive construction and insulation materials and plastics. And naturally without them it is difficult to make buildings more comfortable.

Unfortunately to this day temporary wooden housing has still not been eliminated in the republic. The Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy, Power and Electrification and the Gas Industry are failing to meet the plans for housing with all amenities. Sometimes you hear the words "it is too expensive to build in the north, so we can get by with temporary housing." There is no way we can agree with this conclusion. Expenditure on housing is necessary and justifiable. The north needs not temporary settlers who have come only to make a fast buck but permanent inhabitants.

Much remains to be done in the countryside. Some large production sites and departments and even sovkhoz centers are still without clubs or standard school buildings. The social and everyday living conditions of the Yakutsk countryside still by no means meet the increasing cultural requirements of rural young people. More than 25,000 secondary school and vocational and technical college graduates have been directed into the republic's agriculture in the last 5 years. However, owing to poor mechanization in stockraising and the lack of leisure facilities young people do not stay long on the sovkhozes.

The material base of sports establishments is poor. Not only in the "backwoods" but in many cities there are no sports facilities, stadiums or swimming pools meeting modern requirements. We are convinced that public cultural centers with sports complexes must be created in the sparsely populated regions of the extreme north. In places where this has been possible young people use their free time more interestingly and are more settled.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are aimed at eliminating shortcomings in our work. So it has been planned to provide at least 2.5 million square meters of housing, which is 80 percent more than in the previous period. The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Economic and Social Development of Regions Inhabited by Northern Nationalities" will make it possible to improve work and leisure conditions for reindeer breeders and hunters in the republic's sparsely populated regions.

The role of the soviets of people's deputies in resolving economic and particularly social problems and coordinating the plans of various departments is increasing. The Mirniy CPSU Gorkom and the city soviet of people's deputies, for example, have made an appreciable contribution to the fulfillment of the construction program. It is no coincidence that cadre turnover in Mirniy has been reduced to nil. The same can be said of Nizhnekolymskiy Rayon's party and soviet organs. In Cherskiy, a settlement beyond the Artic Circle, houses with all amenities are being occupied one after another and schools and medical establishments are being provided. The problem of stabilizing cadres in Yakutskenergo administration and local industry enterprises and in the Myasomolprom Association has been solved.

At the same time turnover is rising in production associations belonging to the USSR Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Coal Industry where the supply of housing and children's establishments is the lowest. These departments function in the old way: While increasing their production capacities they put off "until later" the construction of housing, kindergartens and clubs. For example there are two mining and enriching combines but no decent clubs or sports facilities in the tin and gold miners' settlements of Ust-Yankskiy Rayon, although mainly young people work there. Many schools, hospitals and kindergartens are housed in impractical buildings. The construction plan for children's combines is being fulfilled by only one-third by the sector's enterprises.

The result is sad: There is "record" turnover here. We have approached the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy more than once but as yet have not reached full mutual understanding.

Great importance is attached to supplying the northerners with products and goods. The task of making maximum use of local resources has been set. The development of reindeer farming, hoursebreeding and fur farming will be speeded up in accordance with the 26th congress' decisions. We plan to increase potato production by 64 percent and vegetable production to 26,000 tons per year. Industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms are making a substantial contribution. The Yakutskaya ASSR Council of Ministers has endorsed a program for strengthening such farms. The development of pig and poultry farming and the cultivation of early vegetables in plastic-sheeting hothouses promise a fair profit. All that is necessary is to resolve the question of supplying enterprise subsidiary farms with equipment, mineral fertilizers and mixed feeds.

We have supported the initiative of soviet organs in Mirniy, Ust-Nera and Solnechniy, where subsidiary and individual farms are gathering strength. Thus the number of collectrive vegetable plots in Mirniy is increasing. The inhabitants of Oymyakonskiy Rayon, which is situated in the cold zone, are cultivating more and more vegetables in hothouses. It is pleasing that last year the number of cows on rural workers' private farms increased by 7 percent and the number of horses by 11 percent.

Improvement of the cultural and everyday living conditions of the northerners' life will enable us to attract thousands of new workers and employees and to keep cadres here. In the final analysis this will succeed in speeding up the development of the enormous riches of our harsh but bounteous land.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM

LD190800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in Kiev today confirmed organizational-political measures for implementing decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV VISITS TADZHIKISTAN

LD181435 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 1

[TADZHIKTA Report: "Z.N. Nuriyev's Visit to Tadzhikistan"]

[Text] Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in Tadzhikistan. He was met at Dushanbe airport by members and candidate members of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee Bureau.

On 9 March Z.N. Nuriyev familiarized himself with the work of the Telman experimental meat and dairy sovkhoz in Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon, the Gissar pig raising sovkhoz and the Frunze interfarm enterprise for cattle fattening in Gissarskiy Rayon and the Cheptura poultry unit, had a warm talk with farm leaders and agricultural workers and specialists and inquired about their work, life and everyday conditions.

On the same day. Z.N. Nuriyev visited the Tadzhik SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

Z.N. Nuriyev was accompanied on his tour by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee; R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers; and A.N. Maksumov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

KUNAYEV, ALIYEV ADDRESS REPUBLICAN AKTIVS

LD181148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The results of the 26th party congress and the tasks of communists were discussed today by participants in party aktivs in a number of union republics.

In Alma-Ata a report was delivered by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. While evaluating in a businesslike way what has been achieved, the speakers paid great attention to questions of the further improvement of the management of the national economy. In the new 5-year plan period the main emphasis will be put on faster development of basic branches of industry of all-union importance. This is to be achieved mainly by raising labor productivity, the implementing the achievements of science and technology and of frontranking experience. In agriculture the first task remains as ever to increase output of grain. Much must be done for the further development of stockbreeding.

In Baku a report was delivered by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. It was noted that in accordance with the economic strategy determined by the congress, the workers of the republic will ensure a high rate of development of the whole of the national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and further raise the efficiency of production. Industry will develop more intensively in medium and small towns and rural areas. The volume of goods for consumers will grow. Agricultural workers must ensure a good harvest of cotton, grapes, grain, and vegetables, and develop stockbreeding intensively.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN'S PARTY AKTIVS

AU181005 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] A powerful new impulse for the great and progressive advance of our socialist motherland--with all its fraternal union republics--to communism was reflected in the decisions of the 26th congress of the Leninist party. The Accountability Report delivered at the congress by Comrade Brezhnev, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" and other documents and materials of the historic party forum are in the center of the attention of the communists and all working people of Kazakhstan and of the entire country.

In an atmosphere of unanimous approval and creative support to the party's plans, to its domestic and foreign policy, of monolithic unity and cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee, of the unswerving endeavor to successfully implement the program adopted by the congress for creation and peace and tasks for 1981 and the 11th 5-year period, meetings devoted to the results of the CPSU Congress and meetings with congress delegates were held in the republic.

The feelings of great responsibility for implementing the tasks set and creative spirit permeated the proceedings of the republic's party aktiv meeting held in Alma-Ata on 17 March with the participation of aktivs of the Alma-Ata city and oblast party organizations.

Present in the meeting presidium were Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev, Trofimov and Yazov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; Comrades Ashimbayev, Dzhiyenbayev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members; production frontrankers; scientists; culture workers; ministerial and departmental leaders; and party and soviet workers.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the head was elected to the honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

A report on the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the congress decisions and the report by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, who was warmly received by the audience. Comrade Kunayev's report was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause.

The party aktiv meeting adopted a resolution warmly and unanimously approving the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, [word indistinct] and tasks set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's report at the congress, and assuring the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Brezhnev personally that Soviet Kazakhstan's commuists and all working people would do their utmost to implement the 26th party congress decisions.

With enormous enthusiasm the aktiv meeting participants adopted a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

KUNAYEV OPENS ALMA-ATA AKTIV; BODYUL ATTENDS

LD191050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Summary] On average 1 billion poods of high-quality grain was delivered to the state during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan period by Kazakhstan. This is a record. The plan for the procurements of other agricultural crops was also overfulfilled.

"For the achievement of these high indices the Kazakh SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

"A meeting of the republican aktiv of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, jointly with the representatives of labor collectives, devoted to the presentation of this lofty award, took place in Alma-Ata today. The meeting was opened by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

"On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, congratulated the working people of Kazakhstan on the homeland's award and wished them new successes in all sections of communist building and presented the Challenge Red Banner to the republics's representatives."

GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD180905 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 3

[GRUZINFORM "chronicle" report]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed:

Comrade Sh.A. Lukhutashvili Georgian SSR first deputy minister of the food industry, relieving him of his duties as Georgian SSR deputy minister of the food industry;

Comrade M.S. Zodelava Georgian SSR deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming, relieving him of his duties as Georgian SSR deputy minister of the food industry;

Comrade V.G. Mikashavidze deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Nature Conservation.

The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has relieved Comrade G.S. Mamatsashvili of his duties as Georgian SSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources in reassignment.

The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed D.D. Magalashvili Georgian SSR first deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming, relieving him of his duties as the republic's deputy minister of agriculture.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PARTY AKTIV

LD191022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A Georgian party organization aktiv is being held in Tbilisi today. Communists are discussing the results of the 26th Party Congress and tasks in fulfilling its decisions. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the meeting.

ATHEISTIC WORK TO REMAIN DESPITE RELIGIOUS DECLINE

LD181013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Zots, deputy chief of the Kiev branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism: "To the Mind and Heart; From the Experience of Atheistic Work in the Ukraine's Labor Collectives"]

[Text] "What was attractive about Iosif Bayduk? Hard to say.... Perhaps his tall, thin figure, his meek expression. As for his clothes, here in the monastery all the monks look alike."

Andrey Vasilyevich Andriyuk thought for a moment, as though he were trying to remember someone's face in a faceless black mass. For him, as chairman of the Yaroslav Galan atheism club in the city of Pochayev, Ternopol region, paying close attention to the inmates of the local working monastery has become a professional habit.

"To influence people's feelings you must know their thoughts, their spiritual world, and the sources and reasons prompting some of them to turn to God," Andrey Vasilyevich says. "And what about the subtleties of the history of religion, present trends in the activity of churches and sects, and the conclusiveness of the counterarguments you put forward?! How important this all is and how essential it all is in work. Any blunders, any inaccuracies are impermissible here."

At one of his first meetings with Iosif Bayduk--"Saint Iosif"--Andrey Vasilyevich learned that his parents were religious people. They live deep in the Belorussian countryside. It was precisely under their influence and the influence of local churchmen that Iosif went to the remote Pochayev monastery to ask God, in selfless prayers, to give him happiness and to "cleanse his corrupt soul." As Andriyuk noted, various religious myths about "the mother of God's healing chalice" and "holy water...." had made a powerful impression on the stupefied youth.

In talks with Iosif, A. Andriyuk tried frequently to debunk the priests' tricks with the silver cross, but he was unable to persuade the young man with words alone that he was right. Well, Andrey Vasilyevich decided, let's turn to chemistry for help.

"Listen, Iosif," he said to Bayduk one day. "Let's make holy water together."

"How?" Iosif asked.

"Here's how!" Andryuk drew from his briefcase an ionizer--a simple device which can be bought in any electrical goods store--and plunged it into water. "If it flowers even in 6 months' time, consider me an idiot," he told the young monk as they parted. Later he explained to him the principle of the ionizer device and the ionizing properties of silver which the priests use so craftily. A little later he persuaded the young man, stultified by the priests' sermons, to look at the exhibits of the Yaroslav Galan atheism club, which not only convincingly debunk the monastery's sanctity and embroidered history but also expose the religious establishment's treacherous ties with White Guards, German Fascists and nationalist gangs during the Great Patriotic War.

Iosif Bayduk now lives and works on a Belorussian kolkhoz. Here are lines from his letter to A.V. Andriyuk: "I am very grateful to you and the other comrades who opened my eyes for me.... I can now see a clear goal before me--to benefit people by honest labor and to live a full life."

Former priest K.P. Shvets, who now works as a teacher at a cultural education college, frankly admits: "You are one of those who helped me to become a real man."

And who does not know Raisa Vladimirovna Lifantit in Belogorskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskaya Oblast? Thanks to her and thousands of other activists on the ideological front, religiosity is steadily declining in the republic. In the past 5 years fewer and fewer people have followed church rituals like christening and funeral services.

However, the marked drop in the level of religiosity among the population which occurred as a result of socioeconomic and cultural achievements during the 10th 5-Year Plan in the republic and as a result of the purposeful ideological education work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations does not mean that churchmen and sectarians have come to terms with this objective process. The stepping up of the struggle against religious fanaticism and extremism remains the number one task and requires the close combination of ideological-political work in the collectives with labor and moral education. This has largely been successfully achieved at Kiev's S.P. Korolev and Zavod "Arsenal" Production Associations, the "Krasnolimanskaya" mine in Donetskaya Oblast and the Muznitskiy Kolkhoz, Mironovskiy Rayon, Kiyevskaya Oblast. Atheistic work here is performed not only at the production facility and hostel but also at centers of working people's mass leisure. Individual work with believers plays a large part. Analysis shows that over 8 percent of believers are women. They also play a leading part in children's religious education. That is why special attention must be paid to this category, and it must not be forgotten that one of the reasons for their heightened religiosity is the persistence of inequality in their daily life, psychological features in their perception of family troubles and manifestations of unconcern and callousness at work.

That is why the success of atheist work among women depends largely on how correctly the causes of religiosity are considered, and how successfully the complex of social measures is implemented and comfortable conditions are created at work and in daily life. The public organizations' role here is a great one. We are convinced of this by the experience of their work at the Kiyev Footwear Production Association and the Kherson cotton combine.

For instance, the Ukrainian capital's Kiyevlyanka, Krasnaya Gvozdika, Krasnaya Kosynka and Sovremennitsa women's clubs, which are frequently visited by leading scientists, writers, composers and artists, have become an effective form of atheist work among women. There are 11 "mother and child protection" universities operating in the city. That means that, even after work, the working woman is not left unattended.

Thanks to the joint efforts of trade union organizations and the Komsomol, many schoolchildren from families of believers in the city of Melitopol were protected against religious influence last summer--they spent the vacation in Pioneer camps and labor and leisure camps. As a whole the isolation of the younger generation from the influence of churchmen and sectarians is now one of the most important tasks of atheistic work. After all, children are now the main focus of attention for religion and for militant churchmen and sectarians.

Propaganda workers and lecturers performing atheistic work in labor collectives have frequently expressed the desire to improve their knowledge of the religious state and new trends in the activity of churches and sects. This is very important if you consider that our republic has recently become the focus of especially close attention from the Vatican and other bourgeois clerical centers. The quality of atheistic literature, particularly that published locally, requires considerable improvement. Trivial subject matter, superficiality and sometimes elementary primitivism still frequently stalk the pages of publications.

Atheistic work in the labor collective will succeed where a broad propagandist aktiv is enlisted to perform it, where a rich arsenal of means, forms and methods of ideological influence on the masses is used, and where a differentiated approach is applied to different categories of the population.

ESTONIAN DISSIDENT KALPEP SENTENCED TO LABOR CAMP

NC182017 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Stockholm, 18 Mar (AFP)--Soviet Estonian dissident Veljo Kalpep has been sentenced to four years in a labour camp for agitation and anti-Soviet propaganda, sources said here today.

Mr Kalpep, 46, was sentenced Tuesday at a trial in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, an official in charge of a centre for help to Estonian prisoners of conscience, Ants Kipper, said here.

Mr Kalpep, an engineer and the father of three, was arrested last October for allegedly writing anti-Soviet letters, asking to emigrate to Canada, trying to set up a social democratic party and being in possession of outlawed literature, Mr Kipper said.

The dissident is also accused of collecting material relating to the fate of Swedish diplomat Raul Wallenberg, who was arrested by Soviet troops in Hungary in 1945, after saving thousands of Jews from Adolph Hitler's gas chambers, Mr Kipper added.

According to Soviet officials, Mr Wallenberg died two years later in a Moscow prison, but a number of people have maintained that he was still alive several years later.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16-18 MARCH

LD190808 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16-18 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

16 March

In southern Turkmenia cotton sowing has begun. The crop will cover 805,000 ha. (0500 GMT)

17 March

In Kirgizia fieldwork on cotton farms has begun. Harrowing has been done on an area of more than 60,000 ha. Now irrigation systems are being put in order and planting is in progress. (0830 GMT)

18 March

In the Kuban nearly all early spring crops have been sown, which amount to more than 90,000 ha--grasses, peas, oats and barley. Farmers are now preparing to sow sugar beets, sunflowers and corn. In the RSFSR the area sown to leguminous crops will be expanded by nearly 1 million ha and the area devoted to corn for grain is being expanded by 300,000 ha. (0200 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray farmers are getting ready for fieldwork. All seed grain--nearly 1 million tons--has been brought up to good sowing standards. The kray farmers have pledged to sell to the state no less than 4 million tons of grain this year, almost half of which will be strong, hard and particularly valuable Siberian wheat varieties. Grain is to be sown on an area of nearly 5 million ha in 8-10 working days. However considerable work still needs to be done to ready the high-powered tractors, primarily of the K-700 type. Their readiness is less than 80 percent, and about 25,000 still have not been repaired. The level of readiness is particularly low in Novosibirskaya Oblast, where only 67 percent are ready, and in Kemerovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Uralskaya and some other oblasts, where readiness in 67-70 percent. (0545 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXAMINES PARTY'S AGRARIAN POLICY

LD180955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Party's Agrarian Policy"]

[Text] Like all Soviet people, it was with profound satisfaction that the rural workers welcomed the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and plans for the forthcoming 5-year period aimed at the further improvement of the people's welfare, at an increase in the output of foodstuffs and agricultural raw material for industry, and at the improvement of social relations in the countryside.

The congress decisions are a substantial contribution to the development of the party's agrarian policy and the theory and practice of kolkhoz and sovkhoz building. Increasing significance is now attached to a comprehensive approach toward the development of agriculture and associated sectors of industry, the deepening of production intensification, the targeted program method of planning, and the attainment of good end results. A distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties is the heightended attention toward the growth of production efficiency, the increase in the return on capital investment, and the improvement of mutual relations between the sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The party focuses its paramount attention on the consistent increase of the output of agricultural produce and primarily those types of produce where a shortage is causing interruptions in supply. Important significance is attached to the further boosting of stockraising.

"With a view to the radical solution of the problem," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, "it has been deemed essential to elaborate a special food program. It should ensure a substantial increase in the production of agricultural produce. It should join agriculture more closely with the sectors engaged in storing and processing its output, and, of course, with trade. In other words, its goal is to resolve as rapidly as possible the task of the population's uninterrupted supply with foodstuffs."

The further boosting of agriculture is the basis of the food program. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to earmark large-scale capital investments for its development and to strengthen considerably the material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The countryside will receive further millions of tractors, combine harvesters and other machinery, deliveries of fertilizers will increase and areas of irrigated and drained land will expand. The energy available to labor will increase 1.5 times. All this will make it possible to continue to build up the production of field and livestock unit produce. The per capita increase in produce will be twice that of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Stockraising is a shock work front. The rural workers must increase meat production by over 3 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan and bring its volume up to 18.2 million tons in 1985. A marked increase in output should be obtained in dairy farming, poultry raising, sheep raising and a number of other sectors. The basis for achieving what has been projected is to increase fodder procurements and improve fodder quality. More attention must be paid to the production of feed grain crops, coarse and succulent fodder, and various protein supplements. Alongside the development of stockraising in the public sector it is important to continue to promote the strengthening of personal plots and to give every support to industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms.

A fundamental issue is the improvement of work efficiency and quality. The rural workers must resolutely improve the use of land, primarily reclaimed areas, increase the return on capital investment, equipment, fertilizers and fodder. The leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and of procurement and processing enterprises must elaborate and consistently implement a system of measures to improve the quality of grain, potatoes, cotton, sunflowers, milk and other produce. It is important for the rural economic services to focus their attention on the search for ways of increasing the return on investment and labor productivity.

The party attaches great significance to the proportional development of all enterprises of the agroindustrial complex. In the new 5-year plan capital investments will be increased in those sectors which supply the countryside with the means of production and which process agricultural raw material. It is essential to continue to build up the output and improve the quality of agricultural machinery and fertilizers and to improve transportation and the produce storage sphere. Special attention must be paid to strengthening the processing base and the provision of modern equipment for the food and meat and dairy industry.

Success in fulfilling the projected plans depends on people and their attitude toward the matter. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on improving the economic conditions of the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The resolution provides for the establishment of a unified plan for purchases of output for 5 years, broken down into individual years. At the same time a system is being introduced for incentives to farms which increase output sales in comparison with the average annual level of the last 5-year plan. As a result the link between material incentives and end results, particularly the improvement of qualitative indicators, should be intensified. It is important that all these measures should be unswervingly implemented.

For the party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises of the country's agroindustrial complex there is no more important task today than the in-depth explanation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the mobilization of forces and assets for the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the first year of the 5-year plan. The party committees and bureaus are called on to display concern for the further improvement of the cadres' skill and the active utilization of moral and material incentives in attaining good end results. It is the duty of the trade union organizations to pay more attention to the improvement of the work conditions and daily routine of workers and kolkhoz members and to disseminate innovators' experience more extensively.

Spring has come to the expanses of the motherland; ahead lies the sowing--a crucial stage of the struggle for the harvest. Its destiny depends not only on the arable farmers but also on those who produce equipment and spare parts for the countryside, deliver fertilizers and fuel and prepare the granaries for the harvest. The workers of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex are fully determined to struggle persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and to achieve new successes in increasing the output of field and livestock unit produce.

SUBSIDIARY FARMS PROVIDE 'IMPORTANT RESERVE'

LD181121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by R. Praust, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom: "Although They Are Called Subsidiary; An Important Reserve for Increasing the Production of Foodstuffs"--first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] During the 10th 5-Year Plan the gross output of arable farming and stockraising in Leningradskaya Oblast increased by over 30 percent. The state was supplied with 52,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables, more than 39,000 tons of meat, more than 2,500 tons of milk and 228 million eggs over and above the 5-year plan target.

Now in the labor collectives a businesslike, committed discussion of the 26th party congress decisions and materials is under way. What has been done is being carefully analyzed, and ways of attaining new and better results are being outlined. At meetings it is being particularly noted that for the successful fulfillment of the food program, together with the dynamic development and enhanced efficiency of all agricultural sectors it is essential to make fuller use of additional sources for increasing volumes of arable farming and stockraising produce.

One of these sources consists in the so-called noncommodity stockraising units of sovkhozes and other state enterprises--units unrelated to enterprises' basic sphere of specialization. The number of these units has increased by 42 in our oblast over the past 2 years. This has made it possible to improve the supply of milk and poultry products to sovkhoz canteens and children's preschool establishments and the supply of young animals to workers' personal plots.

Another reserve consists in public catering enterprises' subsidiary farms. The organization of hog fattening here uses food waste and produces 700-800 tons of meat a year. This year it is planned to construct several more hog units for 1,000-1,500 head by means of the industrial enterprises' shared participation.

A package of measures has also been elaborated and is being implemented for developing rural workers' personal plots. The conclusion of standard contracts between sovkhozes and the population has become common practice. The provision of household plots, forage, fertilizers and equipment to workers and employees has been improved. Help is given in constructing and repairing auxiliary premises and in plowing kitchen gardens. Last year over 2,000 calves, 69,000 piglets and 1 million chicks were sold to the population for fattening. Compared with the start of the 5-year plan, the hog population has increased 53 percent and the poultry population 5 percent. Last year alone an additional 6,000 tons of meat, 11,000 tons of milk and 36,000 tons of potatoes were purchased from the population.

In fulfiling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations and Institutions," the oblast party organization is consistently implementing measures for the further expansion and development of these collectives' "agrarian workshops." Last year subsidiary farms produced 4,500 tons of meat, 18,300 tons of milk, almost 16 million eggs, 26,000 tons of potatoes and over 3,500 tons of vegetables.

We regard this additional quantity of foodstuffs for the people's table as only the start of the large amount of work which is being performed by the party and soviet organs and labor collectives. The experience of a number of industrial enterprises shows that subsidiary farms are one of the most promising sources capable of tangibly promoting not only the growth of volumes of stockraising and plant-growing produce per se but also the solution of a definite range of social tasks.

Much depends on what form of organization is chosen for this matter. As far as the industrially developed Leningradskaya Oblast is concerned, with its large number of industrial centers and relatively limited stock of land suitable for highly productive output, analysis shows that it is most expedient to create complexes which are designed primarily to satisfy the food requirements of enterprises' leisure bases. Indicative is the experience of the V.I. Lenin optical instrument association's health complex at Tarasovo settlement.

What form does the health complex take? Its center is a three-story boardinghouse building with comfortable rooms, each accommodating two persons, and also a concert and dance hall. Some 100 small villas are situated nearby. In the summer the settlement is perhaps one of the liveliest spots on the Karelian Isthmus. After all, there are also a Pioneer camp and a sports camp here. Some days there are almost 5,000 people at the leisure zone. To feed this number of people a great deal of food is needed. And this food is supplied by the subsidiary farm, which provides an annual average of about 120 tons of meat, over 1 million eggs, almost 650 tons of milk and 900 tons of potatoes and vegetables. Greenhouses supply fresh vegetables.

In plant growing and stockraising, labor has, where possible, been mechanized and advanced technology is used. The farm is run to a modern standard. The livestock units cover their own coarse and succulent fodder needs. The vacationers eagerly help the fieldworkers, on a volunteer basis, in procuring the fodder. This socially useful work is no bar to proper leisure but on the contrary makes it more varied and interesting.

The CPSU obkom bureau has approved the many years' experience of the optical instruments association and recommended that the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and local soviets disseminate it widely. The procedure for allocating plots of land, the principles of organizing the activity of the leisure bases together with their subsidiary farms, and the management structure and staffs have all been established. The oblast planning commission specialists have given their recommendations to help the enterprise leaders--approximately how much money will be needed to develop plots of land and construct the buildings of a health complex, stockraising premises, hothouses and so forth. The Lengrazhdanproyekt Institute has supplied various schemes for the bases. Over 50 collectives intend in the very near future to launch the construction of health complexes where subsidiary farms will be the main suppliers of food for the vacationers.

Of course, you cannot do this work rapidly. It is geared to the long term and requires the constant attention of the enterprises' party and trade union committees and the local soviets. It is important, we believe, to act in a coordinated way, to consider real opportunities, to construct not as the fancy takes us but in accordance with considered plans, and to seek to obtain the maximum yield from each hectare of land.

Much depends on people's initiative and their enterprising flair. The best results are achieved where the solution of the task of increasing agricultural production output is approached seriously, where it is not regarded as secondary or optional and where it is sought to put the matter on a solid footing. That is why the local soviets, when sanctioning the temporary use of some adapted premises for livestock, unfailingly demand the construction of new, well-equipped livestock units with an adequate level of mechanization. It is natural to ask--but where can industrial enterprises get piglets, calves and poultry? For the 30 year running we have been setting targets for the Ptitseprom Trust, the Novyy Svet Association of sovkhozes and for the sovkhozes of the oblast agricultural administration for the delivery of young animals to subsidiary farms and to the population. Aid is also given in the form of high-quality seeds, and planting stock, equipment and fertilizers. Questions of the farms' provision with agricultural machinery and production equipment for livestock units have been resolved on a centralized basis. Applications for them are included in the order of the oblast Selkhoztekhnika Association and are satisfied irrespective of departmental subordination.

In our opinion the proposal to earmark land allotments all in one place to several enterprises merits support. This will make it possible to improve the organization of electricity, heat and water supplies and road laying, and at less cost. Obviously, the actual construction of health complexes using standard plans must be carried out on a centralized basis, through the efforts of specialized trusts.

The range of problems connected with the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on increasing agricultural production output on farms and by horticultural partnerships is very extensive. The oblast party organization seeks to keep sight of them constantly in order to ensure a substantial supplement to the output produced by our sovkhozes.

TADZHIKISTAN RECEIVES FARMING PERFORMANCE AWARD

LD181617 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[TADZHIKTA report: "High Award for new Achievements: Presentation of Challenge Red Banner to Tadzhik SSR"]

[Excerpts] Tadzhikistan made a great contribution to the common cause of communist building during the last 5-year plan. The republic has been awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for achieving high indicators in the all-union socialist competition for production and sales to the state of the most important types of agricultural produce in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan.

A republican conference of agricultural workers devoted to the presentation of the motherland's high award to the republic was held in the festively decorated House of Political Education in Dushanbe on 10 March.

In the conference presidium were Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.B. Babayev, G.B. Bobosadykova, A.D. Dadabayev, I.F. Dedov, L,K. Karmyshev, R.N. Nabiyev, Ye.I. Perventsev, D.R. Rasulov, A,Kh. Khaydarov, M.Kh, Kholov, V.Ye. Novichkov, A. Satorov and Yu.a. Shakarimov, members and candidate members of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee Bureau; N.Z. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.V. Koshlakov, A.N. Maksumov, R.G. Gafurov, R.Yu. Yusufbekov and K.M. Makhkamov, deputy chairmen of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers; labor heroes, production innovators, scientists and cultural figures. Here, too, were leaders of delegations which had come from fraternal republics for the festival--G.M. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.I. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and A. Khattamov, Turkmen SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming.

The conference was opened by D.B. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding party and state figure, was unanimously elected honorary presidium to the tumultuous applause of all those present in the hall.

Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took the floor.

[Nuriyev] The republic's party organization and soviet and agricultural organs, farm leaders and specialists and all rural workers do not rest content with what has been achieved. Moreover, all your plans and drafts for the future are imbued with concern for further increasing production and procurements of arable farming and livestock produce.

The republic is outlining new targets in all sectors of agricultural production. And this is being done with regard to the specific natural and economic conditions and the limited nature of the land area.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, well aware of the difficulties that still exist over supplying the population with food, attach exceptionally great significance to increasing production of arable and livestock products in every possible way and to strengthening the country's entire agrarian-industrial complex. With a view to radically resolving the problem, on Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative it has been deemed necessary to draw up a special food program. Its purpose is to resolve as quickly as possible the task of uninterruptedly supplying the population with meat, milk and other kinds of food, and industry with agricultural raw materials. All party, soviet and agricultural organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must participate in drawing up this program.

Here special attention must be devoted to the further development of livestock raising. In the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev especially emphasized: "The CPSU Central Committee appeals to the party organizations of republics, krays and oblasts, rayon party organizations and all rural working people: Livestock raising today is the shock front in the countryside. It is necessary, comrades, to display the maximum persistence, the maximum initiative and flexibility and to utilize all reserves and potential in order not only to fulfill but also to substantially overfulfill the plans outlined."

The column of agricultural production in the republic must increase 12-14 percent during the 11th 5-Year Plan, and average annual production of raw cotton must be increased to 910,000-920,000 tons. Production of grain must total not less than 315,000 tons, meat (carcass weight)--110,000 tons, and milk--520,000 tons.

Serious attention must be devoted to creating a sound fodder base for livestock raising. In connection with the limited nature of irrigated land in the republic it is necessary, in addition to ensuring growth in the yields of irrigated fodder crops, to take measures to make more full and rational use of natural fodder tracts, particularly on nonirrigated land.

It is necessary to ensure every possible increase in the production of potatoes and vegetables, to improve their state of preservation and sharply reduce losses. By 1985 the gross yield of vegetables is to total approximately 430,000 tons.

A long-term targeted program for the development of horticulture and grape and citrus fruit growing in the republic also has to be drawn up and implemented.

A great role in implementing all this is to be played by the recently organized union republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, which must give all possible assistance and support.

It is necessary to ensure large-scale construction in the countryside, commission 50,000-55,000 ha of new irrigated land and continue work on opening up the Dangarinskaya Steppe, the Beshkentskaya Valley, Bolshoy Asht and the Karadumskiy Massif.

Today, comrades, you are in an elated and, frankly, festive mood. And at such ceremonies it is usually customary to speak more about what is good and pleasant. And that is right. But, as the party teaches us, we must not dwell on what has been achieved but must constantly analyze whether we have done everything and make further progress.

It must be pointed out, above all, that the created production capital is still not being utilized properly everywhere in the republic's enterprises, and there are substantial reserves for increasing the return from irrigated land and many missed opportunities in livestock raising.

Variations in the yields of agricultural crops and in livestock raising productivity are still to be noted in the republic. Many farms do not reach the average level for the republic as regards these indicators. It seems to us that bringing backward farms up to the level of progressive farms is a great reserve for increasing agricultural production.

There are also large unutilized reserves in vegetable growing, horticulture and viticulture, where, in addition to questions of increasing yields, the need to ensure the timely and full gathering of all the cultivated produce and to prevent losses during transportation and processing is being brought to the fore.

Inspired by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings messages on achieving high indicators in 1980 and filled with a sense of high patriotic duty, Tadzhikistan's agricultural workers will respond to the 26th CPSU Congress decisions by adopting new socialist pledges.

There is total confidence that the pledges adopted by you will be successfully fulfilled. This is guaranteed by your selfless labor and your ardent desire to implement the 26th party congress decisions and to ensure a reliable start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. Precisely this mood reigns in plants and factories, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, on construction sites and in the republic's scientific establishments.

Soviet people, Z.N. Nuriyev said in conclusion, have received the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions with warm approval, at rallies and meetings and in labor reports and socialist pledges they express to the party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman, faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause and ardent fighter for peace, their boundless trust and profound gratitude for their indefatigable concern for our socialist motherland's prosperity.

By their tireless, creative labor Soviet people, including the working people of the Tadzhik SSR, are with every year augmenting the motherland's economic and defense might in the name of strengthening peace on earth.

Allow me to congratulate you warmly and cordially once again, dear comrades, and all working people on the republic's being awarded a Challenge Red Banner and to wish you new successes in the development of Soviet Tadzhikistan's economy and culture.

To tumultuous applause Z.N. Nuriyev handed over the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner, which was accepted by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee; M.Kh. Khaydarov, chairman of the Tadzhik Trade Union Council; A. Satorov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee; and the best representatives of labor collectives.

Speaking of the complex tasks stemming from the food program being drawn up by the party, D.R. Rasulov emphasized that the 26th CPSU Congress defined the development of livestock raising as the chief link in the resolution of this task.

The reserves which we have at our disposal in livestock raising are still being commissioned poorly. But these reserves are considerable. Just one conclusion follows from this: Our outline plans for this year--to produce 100,000 tons of meat (live weight), 270,000 tons of milk and 321 million eggs--should be regarded as the minimum target, which can and definitely must be exceeded.

We must make full use of existing experience and pursue with still greater persistence and consistency the policy of interfarm cooperation in raising and fattening livestock. Industrial hog raising and poultry farming are to enjoy further development during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The further enhancement of intensification in crop-rotation fields of the cotton complex is a major reserve for building up food resources. In this connection it will probably be right to assess the end results of the work of cotton-growing farms not only in terms of the leading sector but comprehensively, with regard to the amount of all produce obtained per hectare of irrigated land--cotton, milk and meat.

The fodder problem seriously restricts our potential in the production of livestock products. It is our task to ensure that every farm obtains 10-12 tons of fodder units per hectare from irrigated land in valley regions this year.

The chief way to sharply increase production of concentrated fodder is to increase the yield of corn for grain. We must set the goal of obtaining no less than 80 quintals of corn grain per hectare and strive most persistently to achieve it.

We must tackle the regularization of alfalfa farming very earnestly in order to obtain 150,200 quintals of hay per hectare.

Great attention must be devoted to root crops and silage crops, particularly in dairy farming zones. The norm must be to obtain 600-700 quintals of beets per hectare.

Fodder preparation is the other side of the question. It is not enough to produce fodder. It is necessary to organize its processing, storage and preparation for feeding skillfully and economically. Proper order has not yet been instilled here.

Vegetable and potato growing is also of great significance in implementing the food program. The production volumes of these products are increasing here. However, the level reached still does not fully satisfy the growing need.

The 19th republic Communist Party Congress set the task of achieving an appreciable increase in the production of this produce and, in particular, of at least doubling the yield of vegetables on the basis of going over to industrial methods.

The new 5-year plan must be a turning point in the creation of highly developed industrial horticulture and viticulture. These sectors are still being developed at an inadequate pace. We must tackle very earnestly the reconstruction of unproductive orchards and make full use of the advantages of interfarm cooperation.

A very crucial time has arrived in agriculture. It will determine to a decisive degree the results of this year and the creation of groundwork for the coming period.

On what must the chief effort be concentrated now? It is necessary to complete in full all preparatory measures for the sowing of cotton and other crops so as to carry it out quickly, with good quality and in the best time.

Very serious attention must be devoted to the sowing of spring grain crops and fodder crops, the planting of vegetables and potatoes and the laying out of orchards and vineyards. In some places these measures have been unjustifiably delayed, despite the early morning.

Exhaustive measures must be taken to provide potato growing with seed material.

These state of affairs in livestock raising must be placed under special control. The most important thing now is to complete the wintering and the breeding campaign successfully and to prevent a fall in productivity.

RADUGA COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD190755 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS--Another communications satellite Raduga (Rainbow), carrying relaying equipment, was launched in the USSR on Wednesday in conformity with the programme of further developing the television broadcasting communications systems by means of artificial earth satellites. Its purpose is to ensure round-the-clock telephone and telegraph radio communications and simultaneous transmission of colour and black-and-white programmes of the central television in the network of the Orbita station in the cm wave range.

The Raduga sputnik has been placed on a close to stationary round orbit with initial parameters: distance from the earth surface--36,590 kilometers, period of revolution around the earth--24 hours 37 minutes, and orbit angle--0.4 degrees.

The Raduga sputnik has the international registration index Statsionar-2.

CONTINUED WORK ON SALYUT-6 ORBITAL COMPLEX NOTED

LD181132 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

For the fifth day, Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are working on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Progress-12. They completed the reactivation of the systems and equipment of the station and fully unloaded the ship Progress-12.

One of the tasks of the crew is to conduct the planned maintenance and repair operations on board the station Salyut-6 that has been functioning in space near the earth for three and a half years. For this purpose the cosmonauts yesterday installed a new unit of solar battery orientation control and replaced a pump for pumping out condensate in the thermoregulation system.

The work to ensure the normal functioning of the system of the control of the complex is being performed today. The crew, guided by the recommendations of specialists, is measuring the parameters in electric circuits and remove [as received] the faults. The repair operations on board the station are performed with the use of a set of instruments that are on board and that were brought in the spaceship Soyuz T-4.

The cosmonauts also perform physical exercises on the veloergometer and control the apparatus with biological objects.

According to the results of radio-communication with the crew and the data of medical checks, the process of adaptation to the conditions of weightlessness of both cosmonauts has practically been completed. Both cosmonauts feel well.